

Voters Urged To Express Views On 5 Amendments In Election Next Tuesday

Voters throughout the State will go to the polls next Tuesday, July 11, to cast their ballots on five proposed Constitutional Amendments. The Clipper carried a full explanation of two of these amendments in a recent issue, and today we are giving space to explanation of the other three. Our object in running these articles is solely for the purpose of informing our readers on the questions they are to decide.

Governor Dixon and other students of government feel that these measures will be a great benefit to the State of Alabama and are urging their adoption. While there is some opposition to some of the amendments, so far as we have been able to learn no serious objections have been advanced.

Coffee County voters should take time out next Tuesday to express their views on these important matters. Some of these measures, it seems to us, are vital to the well being of the State, are fundamentally sound and should be adopted. We urge you to vote.

Below we give you a summary of three of the amendments. The one dealing with the suggested change in legislative sessions is unusually interesting.

Amendment No. 3

Amendment No. 3 is the so-called Biennial Session Amendment. More properly it should be known as the amendment to reduce the length of legislative sessions. It provides for the holding of short regular sessions of the Legislature every two years instead of every four, as is now provided by law.

While the Constitution provides for regular sessions every four years, as all Alabama knows this does not mean that we have had one session every quadrennium. Our practice has been to call a special session whenever any emergency developed, and emergencies seemed to have developed nearly every year. Under our system, further, although the Constitution provides for a quadrennial session lasting fifty days, the courts have construed this to mean fifty legislative days, so that the Legislature can meet one day a week if it so desires, and cause the legislative session to stretch over long periods of time. In 1926-27 the Legislature held a special session lasting eight days at a cost of \$14,000. In 1927, a regular session was held lasting 294 days and costing \$431,000. In 1931, a regular session was held lasting 194 days and costing \$406,000. In 1932, a special session was held lasting 80 days and costing \$194,000. In 1933, a special session was held lasting 74 days and costing \$91,000. In 1935, a regular session was held lasting 248 days and costing \$238,000. In 1936, a special session was held lasting 66 days and costing \$141,000. In 1936-37, a special session was held lasting 95 days and costing \$154,000. Of course, the Legislature was not in session all of these days, but during most of the time the legislative recess committees were in operation and the costs went on. So that in the ten year period from 1926-1937, the State of Alabama paid for its Legislature a total of \$1,718,768.95.

The Amendment provides for legislative sessions which on inauguration years last 70 days and each two years after inauguration last 60 days. These are calendar days, not legislative days, which means that the Legislature must transact its business within the time provided and adjourn. No legislative session can be carried on throughout the year, as has been the practice in the past. The pay of members of the Legislature is raised from the \$6.00 now being received to \$10.00 per day, to enable members of the Legislature to receive more adequate pay for their services. But even with this increase in pay, there will be a tremendous saving to the people by reason of the shortened term. As an example, the cost of the regular session of 1931 was \$406,325.97. Had the present Amendment been in effect the estimated year would have lasted 70 calendar days, would have been \$138,169.89, or a saving of \$267,656.17 to the people of Alabama. In addition, there would be no need of any special sessions, since the Legislature would meet every two years, and the business of the State will be transacted in the time limit provided by law. Should extreme emergency exist, of course, there is a special provision to allow the convening of the Legislature in special session, but this special session must be limited to 30 calendar days, and cannot be extended beyond that time.

The cost of the Legislature for 1931 to 1935, which is a quadrennial session under the new plan, covering that same quadrennium, would have been \$277,939.60, or a saving to the people of Alabama of \$143,826.96.

Aside from the probable savings by the Biennial Session Amendment, certain other facts should be borne in mind. Alabama is the only State in the entire nation with quadrennial sessions. All of the rest have biennial sessions except five, and in those five the Legislature meets annually. Biennial sessions are held in every other Southern State besides Alabama.

The biennial session system has every advantage without a single disadvantage. It is much more economical. It is necessary in order to make needed adjustments in appropriations. Budgeting over a four-year period is impossible due to the fluctuation in revenues. The Legislature is the Board of Directors of the corporation which is the State of Alabama. For a board of directors to meet once every four years and then try to plan the financial future of the State for a quadrennium is not wise. The Amendment will permit sensible budgeting.

Under our present system the Governor takes office about a week after the Legislature convenes. He has no time to plan a program, unless that planning is done before he takes office, a system which is a very cumbersome one due to his lack of control over the departments. Planning is extremely difficult while the Legislature is in session, and while all the changes necessary in a new administration are taking place. As a consequence of this confusion, the Legislature would meet for ten days at the time now set by law in an organization meeting at which no legislation would be passed. This meeting is necessary to take care of the ministerial duties of the Legislature, which each incoming Legislature is charged. Thereafter, there would be an adjournment until the first Tuesday in May following, at which time the sixty-day session would begin. Under this plan an incoming Governor will have a little more than three months to familiarize himself with the State's business, to formulate a program before the Legislature convenes in its regular biennial session.

Under the present system, if a Governor desires to prepare a program and to familiarize himself intimately with the affairs of the State, it must be done before his inauguration, before he is on the State's payroll, and at his own expense. Of course, the system is impracticable and, in my opinion, is responsible for much of the half-baked legislation which finds its way on our statute books and to receive more adequate pay for their services.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Johns of Opp announce the engagement of their daughter, Louise, to Robert Lee Cooper, Jr., of Elba and Birmingham, the marriage to take place July 16.

SCHOOL MASS MEETING

Patrons and other citizens of Elba who are interested in the schools of the city should make Mr. Patrons of the schools be notified of the mass meeting to be held on Friday night, July 14, at eight o'clock in the school auditorium. The school building problem is extremely important and patrons of the school should study the matter from every angle and be prepared to make the decision that will be best for the boys and girls of Elba. Remember the date of the mass meeting—Friday, July 14.

FACULTY FOR ELBA CITY SCHOOLS IS ANNOUNCED

Supt. J. C. Dixon has announced selection of the faculty of the Elba City Schools for the 1939-40 season. Following is a complete list of the members:

High School
J. W. Bedwell—Commercial.
Mrs. Roberts Childs—Foreign Language and Junior English.
P. H. Crigler—Social Science and Athletics.
J. H. Dey, Jr.—English.
Mrs. Kate Ham—Mathematics.
E. P. Gieger—Vocational Agriculture.
E. P. Peery—Social Science and English.
Mrs. Mayo Prescott—Librarian and Seventh Grade.
Miss Jean Richardson—Home Economics.
W. T. Ward—Science and Athletics.

Elementary School
Mrs. Sam B. Young.
Mrs. Greil Tillman.
Mrs. Baxter Bryan.
Mrs. Walter Jackson.
Mrs. J. W. Bedwell.
Mrs. Lamar Rainer.
Mrs. Lewis Brooks.
Mrs. A. C. Dunaway.

Musie
Mrs. Annie Laurie Crigler.
Mrs. Dana Perdue.
Professor Day, of Evergreen, is a graduate of the University of Alabama and of Auburn. He comes with strong recommendations from his schools and places where he has taught. His work will be Senior High School English.

HUGH BRADLEY DIES AT THY HOME AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

TROY, July 3.—Hugh Bradley, 39, prominent attorney and leader in civic and religious affairs here, died Sunday at 10:45 a.m., after a short illness, at his home on Church Street.

Mr. Bradley was a faithful member of the Methodist Church, a steward, former superintendent of the Sunday School and the much beloved teacher of the Wesley Bible class. He was well educated and was a Rhodes scholar.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Sarah Miller Baiscock Bradley; father, W. A. Bradley, three brothers, Tate, Dwight and Clarence Bradley; two sisters, Misses Mary and Verne Bradley, and many other relatives.

He was preceded to the grave many years ago by his devoted mother, Mrs. Lee Tate Bradley. Funeral was held Monday at 4 p.m. from the home on Church Street, with his pastor, Dr. Bruce McGhee, officiating. Burial was in Oakwood cemetery.

COFFEE FARMERS TO VISIT WIREGRASS SUB-STATION

Coffee County farmers are in receipt of an invitation from Director M. J. Pugh to visit the Wiregrass Experiment Station at Headland Thursday, July 13.

An all day program has been arranged to begin at 7 a.m. This meeting is necessary to take care of the ministerial duties of the Legislature, which each incoming Legislature is charged. Thereafter, there would be an adjournment until the first Tuesday in May following, at which time the sixty-day session would begin. Under this plan an incoming Governor will have a little more than three months to familiarize himself with the State's business, to formulate a program before the Legislature convenes in its regular biennial session.

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EDUCATIONAL LEADERS AND STUDENTS VISIT IN COFFEE

One hundred students and educational leaders of various institutions from other states and from Troy State Teachers College visited Coffee County on Saturday, June 24th.

Among the group were some 30 teachers and leaders who are enrolled in a special summer school sponsored by the Julian Rosenwald Fund at Carrollton College in Georgia. Representing the Julian Rosenwald Fund were Mr. and Mrs. James P. Simon of Chicago, who are members of the Rosenwald Fund board. Mr. Fred Walter of the Farm Security Administration from Washington, Dr. Engle, president of Carrollton College, and Dr. Hammer of Troy State Teachers College were members of the group.

The purpose of the visit was to observe the coordinated work of the Coffee County Agricultural Workers Council. At nine-thirty in the morning, the group met at Zion Chapel School and observed a canning demonstration at the new canning plant there. The group assembled in the new school auditorium and listened to members of the County Council explain the work being done in Coffee County.

W. L. McArthur, FSA Project Manager, and chairman of the County Workers Council, was in charge of the program. Others who took part on the program were A. C. Dunaway, county superintendent of education; J. E. Washington, assistant county agent; Miss Mamie Mathews, home demonstration agent; Miss Susan Christian, FSA home supervisor; Miss Eunice Graham, WPA county recreation supervisor; and Miss W. L. Walsh, vocational field workers of the Zion Chapel area. Mr. J. B. Clements, new principal of the Zion Chapel school, was also present and made a short talk.

The group ate lunch in the cafes in Elba and the afternoon was spent in making a tour of the county. Several farm homes were visited and inspected by the delegation.

The following Coffee County teachers are enrolled in the Rosenwald School and were present on this trip: J. B. Clements, principal of Zion Chapel school; H. J. Lockhart, principal of the Goodman school; L. H. Garth, principal of the New Hope school; Miss Irene Moore and Mrs. George Broom.

DONALDSON REUNION HELD

The J. W. Donaldson Annual Reunion, held in honor of Mr. Donaldson's 75th birthday, at his home in the Bradshaw community on Sunday, July 2nd, was very much enjoyed by his children, grandchildren, relatives and friends.

All of his living children were present: C. D. Donaldson of Troy, G. C. Donaldson and Mrs. J. F. Sims of Bradshaw community. Among the visiting relatives were Mrs. Lela Donaldson of Orlando, Fla.; Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Hicks of Hartford, Mr. and Mrs. Milford Frazier of Florida, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Richards of Columbus, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Donaldson and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Clark of Wetumpka, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Dozier of Troy, Mr. and Mrs. Alto Hutchison of Enterprise. Contributed.

SERMON SUBSTITUTES GIVEN FOR THURSDAY - FRIDAY

Rev. D. P. Slaughter, pastor of the Post Street Methodist Church of Dothan, who is preaching during the series of services at the Methodist Church, has announced his subjects for all sermons through Friday night.

Dr. Slaughter is a minister of great ability and his messages have been presented in a most clear and convincing manner. Those who have been privileged to hear him have been deeply impressed with his sound gospel sermons. Services are held twice daily beginning at 10:45 a.m. and 7:45 p.m. The public is cordially invited and will receive a warm welcome. Subjects announced are: Thursday morning—"Spiritual Suicide."

Thursday evening—"The Value of the Soul."
Friday morning—"Acted Parable of Sin and Salvation."
Friday evening—"What Will My Yesterdays Mean Tomorrow?"

MISS WARD AND MR. BARNES ARE MARRIED

Mrs. W. H. Ward of New Brockton announces the marriage of her daughter, Virginia, to Joseph Cecil Barnes, of Andalusia and Mobile, the ceremony having taken place in Florida Monday night, June 26, with Rev. Carlton officiating.

The bride wore a smart costume of royal blue with luggage and bed accessories.

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY!

4-H PROJECTS PLANNED BY INDIVIDUAL FARM VISITS

J. E. Washington, assistant county agent, spends the greater part of his time during the summer months visiting the homes and farms of the 700 4-H Club boys in the county. There were 35 of these visits made during the past week. Plans and recommendations for the 4-H projects, which include livestock, field crops, horticulture, forestry and poultry, were first discussed and set up in group meetings with the boys.

In an effort to make these projects more effective, the assistant agent is attempting to visit the home and project of each one of the boys. Only one series of meetings will be held with the club this summer.

The plan and objectives of these individual home and project visits are as follows:

a. To better understand the home conditions and possibilities of each 4-H boy in the county.
b. To better acquaint the father, mother and boy with the 4-H project program as well as with the 4-H program as a whole.
c. To plan a long time crop rotation and livestock program for the 4-H boys, working with their fathers.

d. To recommend better farm practices for the boy to follow in carrying out his projects.
e. To check up on the farm records kept by the boy.

f. To encourage thrift and safe investment for the boy.

g. To develop a spirit of cooperation and confidence in the minds of the boy and his parents.

The assistant agent made over 1,000 of these contacts during 1938.

COLORADO QUARTET TO SING HERE SATURDAY

Announcement is made that the Brantley Colored Quartet, noted singers in this section, will be a feature attraction on the free entertainment program in Elba next Saturday afternoon. These singers will not compete for the prizes but will delight the crowd with their selections. Rev. E. S. Stoudermire is sponsoring their appearance.

Although the weather has not been favorable on all occasions, these entertainers continue to draw good crowds and amateur musicians and entertainers from all over this section have been presented on the programs. Business men of Elba are sponsoring the shows and they are free. Every one is invited.

BULLOCK-SPURLIN WEDDING SOLEMNIZED FRIDAY

A marriage of cordial interest to a wide circle of friends was that of Miss Nora Bullock and Mr. John Riley Spurlin, both of Elba, which was quietly solemnized at an impressive ring ceremony on Friday afternoon, June 30th, at six o'clock in the home of Rev. J. A. Timmerman, he performing the ceremony in the presence of a few close friends and relatives of the couple.

Potted plants and baskets of roses were combined to make an effective bridal gift.

The bride was becomingly gowned in a lovely powder blue emerald brocade model with touches of soft pink and harmonizing accessories. Her flowers were a corsage of pink roses.

Mrs. Spurlin is the daughter of Mr. J. B. Bullock of Andalusia. After graduating from Andalusia High School, she came to Elba to engage in business with her sister, Mrs. Ellen Caton. She is a young woman of splendid Christian character and possesses a pleasing personality which has won for her wide popularity in the business, social and religious life of the city.

Mr. Spurlin is the son of Mr. John Spurlin and the late Mr. Spurlin. He is one of Coffee County's most progressive farmers.

Attending the marriage from out-of-town were Mrs. W. S. Spurlin, Sr., and Mrs. Bonnie Bowers of Opp and Dr. Esther McCartney Stealy of Opp and Samson.

FOURTH QUIET HERE

The Fourth of July was unusually quiet in Elba, a majority of our people having sought entertainment in other places. Practically all business houses were closed throughout the day.

So far as we have been able to learn, there were no accidents in the county. However, throughout the State and nation more than five hundred persons lost their lives during the week-end holiday ending Tuesday night. Seventeen of these deaths and several serious accidents occurred in Alabama.

Miss Mary Louise Morgan, who is attending the summer session at the University of Alabama, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Morgan, last week-end.

Annual Picnic Draws Large Crowd Coffee Farm Folk; County Activities Reviewed

"Quit laying by and quit turning out" was the advice offered by Haygood Paterson, State commissioner of agriculture, in his speech to some 1,500 farm folk assembled for their annual picnic at Indian Springs Friday. These men and women represented all of the home demonstration clubs, extension service clubs, vocational home economics clubs, vocational agriculture adult evening classes, Farm Security families, and all other organizations which are a part of the Coffee County Agricultural Workers Council.

Announcing his three-fold topic as "Where We Are, Where We Must Go and How We Must Get There," the speaker reviewed present conditions, stated that a place of pride should be reached, and advocated a live-at-home program.

As a means to the last named achievement, Mr. Paterson advocated a "tie-up" of animal husbandry and agriculture with quality seed and quality livestock used. He emphasized the fact that the hope of our nation depends upon the farmer and that he was doing all in his power to help the farmer to find better markets for and to sell more of their products for cash.

Commissioner Paterson is not an office man but field worker as is verified by the fact that he has visited in more than 50 counties of the State since he went in office a few months ago. As Mr. Paterson expresses: "I want to study the needs of my bosses, who are the farmers themselves, and the only way I can do this is to get out among them."

The governor's economy program and the revision of shipping rates were briefly explained.

Other speakers were Dr. J. B. Holsy of Montgomery, head of the department of vocational education, who stressed that today's youth might have the combined education of head and hand. His remarks were successful and to the point. He stated that out of every hundred boys and girls who entered school, a larger percentage of them never finish high school and very few go to college, and that less than five of them ever finish college. Thus in the past we have been training boys and girls in our public schools for college when, if the facts were known, very few of them ever go to college. And that is where vocational education comes in, as was discussed by Dr. Holsy. It is the aim of the vocational agriculture and home economics departments of the various schools to give the boys and girls training that will help those who remain on the farm and at home to make a better and happier living. That is, learn by doing.

Probate Judge J. A. Carnley reviewed the accomplishments of agricultural programs in Coffee County during the past five years.

A program of games and contests was directed after lunch by Miss Eunice Graham, county WPA recreational director. Mrs. Jacobs was in the treasure hunt, Mrs. H. H. McElly and Groves

Miller in the guessing contests and chess groups in the relays. Group singing throughout the day was directed by A. L. Williams of Montgomery.

W. L. McArthur, county FSA supervisor, directed the program and introduced the visitors.

Miss Katherine Doitz of Montgomery, regional educational and vocational director, and Mrs. Lala Palmer, family life consultant, Montevallo, were among the official visitors.

A motion picture of the day's activities was made and will be shown in the various communities during the coming months.

The committee in charge of this county-wide get-together was composed of the following:

Miss Velma Patterson, vocational home economics teacher, Elba, chairman; Miss Mamie B. Mathews, home demonstration agent, Hugh D. Sexton, county agent; J. H. Kitchen, vocational agriculture teacher, Enterprise; Mrs. Cora B. Maddox, FSA home economics supervisor; Miss Eunice Graham, WPA recreational director; Dr. J. A. Crittenton, county health officer, and A. C. Dunaway, county superintendent of education.

Mrs. Dewey Hattaway of Kinston, president of the County Council of Women's Home Demonstration Clubs, was in charge of an early morning business session.

Mrs. Angus Pittman of New Hope Club and Mrs. Shelly Wall of Pleasant Ridge Club, were chosen as voting delegate and alternate to farmers' week at Auburn.

A nominating committee was named preparatory to the election of council officers. This was composed of Mrs. F. E. Meek of Bland Club; Mrs. Dove Johnson, Chestnut Grove Club; Mrs. Cora Donaldson, Curtis Club, and Mrs. Cecil Brown, Pleasant Ridge Club. The following club leaders were awarded leadership certificates, having made the necessary qualifications: Basin Club, Mrs. P. E. Meek, Mrs. E. H. Hatcher, Mrs. Y. L. Lassiter, Double Heads Club, Mrs. J. C. Paul, Mrs. E. D. Green, Mrs. Bruce Huff, Mrs. Woodrow Lambert, Ham Club, Mrs. Lucile Boswell, Mrs. Elmer Adkins; Iron Club, Mrs. L. O. Wise; Victoria Club, Mrs. Lloyd Crook, Mrs. M. C. Boutwell, Mrs. W. B. Thomas; education comes in, as was discussed by Dr. Holsy. It is the aim of the vocational agriculture and home economics departments of the various schools to give the boys and girls training that will help those who remain on the farm and at home to make a better and happier living. That is, learn by doing.

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JULY

DORSEY SEZ:

Where we shine
If your car doesn't work the way it should, don't waste your time trying to fix it yourself, because you might only aggravate the trouble.

Bring it to us. That's what we are here for—to enable you to have expert service in time of need.

Nearly all auto owners are acquainted with the high class service obtainable here. That's why we usually are so busy—but we'll find time to take extra good care of your car's needs, too.

PHONE 146

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

WHERE WE SHINE

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PHONE 146

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

Highways Are Happy Ways

When Your Car IS IN TUNE!
It's Summer! It's fun to skim along the highways . . . visit out-of-the-way places . . . enjoy picnics . . . feel the wind in your hair!

But determine to get the most enjoyment out of your Summer driving this year. Fill your tank with the old reliable KOOLMOTOR GASOLINE, and know motoring at its best.

ELBA OIL COMPANY
24-HOUR SERVICE.
F. F. CLARK, Mgr. - PHONE 33. - ELBA, ALA.

Did You Ever Stop To Think

How much even small sums saved at regular intervals would amount to in a very short time? You can provide ahead for the payments on your life insurance; for the payments on your new home or property; for your annual vacation; for Christmas; for your taxes; for your financial independence.

ELBA EXCHANGE BANK
J. F. BRUNSON, Pres. E. G. BRAGG, Vice-Pres.
T. B. BRYAN, Cashier L. R. DEAL, Asst.-Cashier

REVIEW OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

(Continued from Page One)

Amendment No. 4 is the so-called Trust Fund Amendment. It simply permits the Legislature to extend the field of investments of trust funds to securities, guaranteed or insured by the United States Government. Under our present laws the field of investment of these funds is extremely limited. It should be enlarged under proper precautions, and I believe that this additional field is entirely safe, will give an opportunity to realize a better rate on the investment and will bring into the State funds for investment which are being kept out by the present laws.

Amendment No. 5 is the so-called voting machine amendment. It simply gives the Legislature the right to pass laws permitting the installation of voting machines in those cities and counties in the State which desire them. There is and has been for many years a demand on the part of the people of certain cities for the right to use voting machines in elections, and there have been throughout the years many charges of election frauds. Certainly if the people of any area wish at their own expense to have voting machines installed, the people of other sections not so affected could not conceivably wish to prevent it. Under a decision of our Supreme Court, voting machines cannot be installed without this constitutional amendment. It will be remembered that Mobile tried to install them and on two occasions the people were prevented from making such installation by the provisions of our Constitution. Those provisions should certainly be changed.

MISS RICHARDSON ENTER-TAINS AT BRIDGE—

Miss Jean Richardson was a delightful hostess to members of the Double Six Bridge Club on Tuesday afternoon, June 27th. A variety of bright garden flowers was arranged in attractive decoration about the home.

Proceeding in attractive decorations, the hostess served a refreshing fruit drink and at the conclusion of the game, delicious sandwiches, cookies and an ice cream.

Miss Richardson's guests on this delightful occasion were Mrs. George Collier, Mrs. Ed Gault, Mrs. Dick Hayes, Mrs. Knechtel Hayes, Mrs. E. P. Gieger, Mrs. Jim Whitman, Mrs. Rex Ogden, Mrs. Joe Frank Prescott, Mrs. V. L. Walsh, Mrs. Dave Mosby, Mrs. Mifford Collier, Mrs. J. L. Tillman and Mrs. Mifford Brock.

RAVLEIGH ROUTE now open in South Coffee County, Ozark, Duthan. Best opportunity for man who wants permanent, profitable work. Sales way up this year. Start promptly. Write Ravleighs, Dept. ALP-66-KS Memphis, Tenn. or see Leon P. Smyth, Enterprise, Ala. jn15-22-29 jyn

NEW HOPE SINGING

The annual "Home-Coming" Sacred Harp singing will be held at New Hope Church next Sunday, July 9. Singers and lovers of singing, come and bring your books.—J. S. WILLOUGHBY.

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY.

THE ELBA THEATRE

"The Little Theatre With The Big Shows"

THURSDAY—LAST DAY
"TRADE WINDS"

—With—
FREDRIC MARCH, JOAN BENNETT, ANN SOTHERN

FRIDAY—DOUBLE FEATURE
"PRISON WITHOUT BARS"

CORINNE LUCARE and EDNA BEST
AND FEATURE WESTERN
"FRONTIER TOWN"

With TEX RITTER
SERIAL AND COMEDY

SATURDAY — ADMISSION, 10c & 15c
"FRONTIER TOWN"

With TEX RITTER
SERIAL AND COMEDY

SATURDAY NIGHT, 10 O'CLOCK ONLY
"KID FROM TEXAS"

DENNIS O'KEEFE and FLORENCE RICE

SUNDAY & MONDAY
"WINGS OF THE NAVY"

—With—
GEORGE BRENT, OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND, JOHN PAYNE

TUESDAY—BARGAIN DAY — ALL SEATS 11c
"SWEEPSTAKES WINNERS"

With JOHNNIE DAVIS and MARIE WILSON

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
"SUBMARINE PATROL"

—With—
RICHARD GREENE and NANCY KELLY

NUMBER OF HORSES IS STEADILY DECREASING

AUBURN, Ala.—It was broken out in Europe, America was not able to supply the enormous number of horses and mules which were used in the last World War, according to Dr. L. S. McCaffrey, State Veterinarian.

"Our horse population has suffered a marked decline in the last decade and is growing smaller year by year," says Dr. McCaffrey. "Last year there were 328,000 fewer horses than the year before, and 61,000 fewer colts were foaled last year than the year before. Despite this fact, the value of these farm animals is expected only by that of dairy cattle. This means that if European armies come to America for their horses as they did during the last war, good horses will be harder to obtain and prices will rise more rapidly."

"Because horses are today more scarce and more valuable than they have been for a number of years, they should be given the best care possible. During hot summer months extra precautions should be taken to avoid heat stroke; horses should have plenty of cool drinking water, given hot periods of very hot weather, given rations which are not too heating, and provided access to good shade."

"Most farmers are on their guard against the current wave of sleeping sickness, but any horses which have not been immunized should be protected immediately. When one realizes that the horse population is decreasing steadily, and that it takes nearly two years to produce a new colt, the importance of safeguarding those horses which we do have is increasingly clear."

NOTICE OF SALE

C. P. Hayes vs. Levy Morrow and L. P. Mullins, doing business as Morrow Mercantile Company.

By virtue of an order issued by the Circuit Judge on the 3rd day of July, 1939, out of the Circuit Court of Coffee County, Alabama, and to me directed whereby I am directed to sell the following described personal property to-wit:

All the fixtures and stock of groceries and dry goods on hand at Elba, Alabama, in the store house building where defendants, Levy Morrow and L. P. Mullins, did business as Morrow Mercantile Company, which property was attached to certain cause styled C. P. Hayes vs. Levy Morrow and L. P. Mullins, doing business as Morrow Mercantile Company, wherein said property was attached by me under an attachment writ issued out of the Circuit Court of Coffee County, at Elba, Alabama, an itemized schedule of said property being attached to the attachment writ, and filed in the Circuit Clerk's office at Elba, Alabama.

Therefore, according to said order, I will sell at public auction, all the right, title and interest in the above named Levy Morrow and L. P. Mullins, doing business as Morrow Mercantile Company, to the above described personal property between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 17th day of July, 1939, at the store house door, formerly occupied by Levy Morrow and L. P. Mullins in Elba, Coffee County, Ala., Alabama.

This the 3rd day of July, 1939.

J. D. STEWART,
Sheriff of Coffee County.

Beat 18—Managers: W. E. Fleming, D. E. Dotter, T. A. Kelley; Clerks: Clyde Russell, J. M. Jernigan; R. O.: A. C. Crews.

Beat 19—Managers: W. J. Taylor, T. V. Carpenter, J. J. Ennis; Clerks: Claude Bailey, H. W. Elmsburg; R. O.: J. W. Bryan.

Beat 20—Managers: W. Y. Cain, W. T. Moore, T. M. Blackstock; Clerks: J. J. Smith, Frank Collier; R. O.: E. A. Grimes.

Beat 21—Managers: T. J. Plant, Jim Nolin, G. T. Barker; Clerks: J. S. Daniels, Bartow Maddox, Jr.; R. O.: W. C. McCollough.

Beat 22—Managers: J. S. Smart, W. M. Hardy, H. P. Free, Jr.; Clerks: C. N. Kendrick, L. F. Price; R. O.: J. M. Hurd.

Beat 23—Managers: J. T. Bowdon, Sr., D. E. Phillips, D. H. Davis; Clerks: J. J. Sessions, I. A. Wilks; R. O.: J. J. Renfro.

Absentee Box—Managers: G. E. Lindsey, J. W. Cosby, J. D. Cantahner; Clerks: B. S. Ham, R. R. Borters; R. O.: J. B. Farmer.

J. A. CARNLEY,
Judge of Probate.

J. W. BROCK,
Circuit Clerk.

J. D. STEWART,
Sheriff.

A good fly spray of one-half to one pound of pyrethrum dissolved in one gallon of kerosene is good to have around the dairy barn to keep down the large number of flies. Best means of reducing the number of flies is to keep the dairy barn or stable clean of manure and filth.

Old Newspapers in 5c Bundles For Sale at The Elba Clipper Office.

ELECTION MANAGERS

STATE OF ALABAMA, COFFEE COUNTY.

We the undersigned appointing board for said County hereby appoint the following election officers to hold annual election to be held on the 11th day of July 1939:

Beat 1—Managers: J. A. J. Mitchell, D. S. Tool, J. I. Pierce; Clerks: J. W. Wysocki, C. G. Qualls; R. O.: C. H. Cain.

Beat 2—Managers: H. L. Boland, Shug Davis, H. S. Grimes; Clerks: O. M. Daniels, J. C. Donaldson; R. O.: R. T. Jacobs.

Beat 3—Managers: Jerry Gattin, A. Thames, J. T. Vaughan; Clerks: Felix J. Parker, S. A. Bow; R. O.: O. F. McCollough.

Beat 4—Managers: W. H. Prosser, Jack L. Marker, A. C. Wilson; Clerks: C. G. Nelson, P. A. Levee; R. O.: W. H. Cook.

Beat 5—Managers: G. T. Mason, R. L. Kelley, T. G. Simmons; Clerks: J. A. Dyess, R. J. Bryan; R. O.: Chess C. Grant.

Beat 6, Box 1—Managers: Ebb Griffin, Ben Conner, E. D. Lee, Jr.; Clerks: W. O. Vaughan, Fontell R. Ham; R. O.: W. H. Haire.

Beat 6, Box 2—Managers: W. J. Ham, Joe Jernigan, W. W. Boutwell; Clerks: R. O. Sawyer, Chan, S. Lee; R. O.: H. J. Clark.

Beat 7, Box 1—Managers: J. W. McCall, C. R. Ross, G. W. Crosby; Clerks: W. A. Livingston, H. E. Reynolds; R. O.: T. P. Harrison.

Beat 7, Box 2—Managers: J. C. Armer, S. M. Bowdoin, L. R. Walls; Clerks: J. W. Harbuck, M. Driggers; R. O.: W. W. Knight.

Beat 8, Box 1—Managers: W. L. Baggett, H. E. Jackson, A. G. Weeks; Clerks: W. T. Cheshire, W. D. Stinson; R. O.: J. I. Helms.

Beat 8, Box 2—Managers: G. F. Person, J. J. Coville, L. R. Spitzer; Clerks: V. O. Martin, Glen G. Green; R. O.: E. F. Brunson.

Beat 9, Box 1—Managers: J. L. Snider, L. P. Jeter, J. M. Chaney; Clerks: E. C. Brooks, J. C. Cordle; R. O.: T. H. Sawyer.

Beat 9, Box 2—Managers: J. M. Martin, J. T. Sawyer, A. McKinnon; Clerks: C. A. Johnson, Joe H. Nolin, S. B. Killingsworth; R. O.: N. K. Maddox.

Beat 10, Box 1—Managers: A. H. Nolin, S. B. Killingsworth; R. O.: N. K. Maddox.

Beat 10, Box 2—Managers: N. L. W. Stinson, J. M. Johnson, M. L. Tillman; Clerks: C. E. Keeney, Dan C. Clower; R. O.: O. E. Dyess.

Beat 11—Managers: Amos Chancy, F. H. Dismuke, J. F. Lewis; Clerks: C. O. Egerton, E. L. Pittman; R. O.: Grady Silver.

Beat 12—Managers: J. B. Whitaker, J. D. Stephens, J. L. Williams; Clerks: T. T. Hildreth, D. M. Dixon; R. O.: W. D. Tindall.

Beat 13—Managers: B. G. Peacock, R. M. Crumpler, M. L. Duna; Clerks: J. Glen McDaniell, Emma Peacock; R. O.: J. T. Duna.

Beat 14, Box 1—Managers: J. W. Donaldson, A. G. Wise, C. M. Frazer; Clerks: M. L. Cantahner, Walter Lee Young; R. O.: S. Sumner.

Beat 14, Box 2—Managers: W. P. Holley, Jim Klerace, John Ezell; Clerks: Allen Weeks, T. W. McCollough; R. O.: Eddie R. Wyatt.

Beat 15—Managers: D. F. Wilks, A. M. Chapman, J. M. Free; Clerks: Ed F. Kelley, A. J. Fuller; R. O.: Willie J. Wambles.

Beat 16—Managers: D. J. Thomas, Sr., R. T. Bass, W. E. Farris; Clerks: T. J. Flowers, Joe J. Windham; R. O.: Jim C. Young.

Beat 17, Box 1—Managers: J. W. Tomlinson, E. Mattox, J. L. Heath; Clerks: W. E. Peters, A. L. Carmichael; R. O.: C. W. Tew.

Beat 17, Box 2—Managers: J. T. Hundley, John Collins, J. L. Brock; Clerks: Harvey C. Heath, W. F. Carlisle; R. O.: H. C. Stephenson.

Beat 18—Managers: W. E. Fleming, D. E. Dotter, T. A. Kelley; Clerks: Clyde Russell, J. M. Jernigan; R. O.: A. C. Crews.

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THE ELBA CLIPPER

Pasture Making

—Spang



Conservation In Alabama

and Its Need Of A State Wide Stock Law

By DR. WALTER B. JONES

Director, Alabama Department of Conservation.

The first two duties and functions of the Alabama Department of Conservation, as stated in the Turner Act passed this year by the Legislature, are as follows:

1. To protect, conserve and increase the wildlife of the State and to administer all laws relating to wildlife and the protection, conservation and increase thereof.

2. To protect, conserve and increase the timber and forest resources of the State and to administer all laws relating to timber and forest resources and the protection, conservation and increase thereof.

It is not surprising many people learn that passage of a statewide stock law is absolutely essential if the above objectives are to be accomplished. Conservation of wildlife and forest resources will not be possible unless the State can protect its timber and forest resources and the protection, conservation and increase thereof.

On the wildlife side, we find every year thousands of deer, turkeys, quail, and other game animals are killed and their carcasses are left to rot in the open. This is a waste of the State's natural resources and a disgrace to the State.

On the timber side, we find every year thousands of acres of timber are cut and the timber is sold for as little as one cent per cord. This is a waste of the State's natural resources and a disgrace to the State.

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BIG VOTE SEEN FOR AMENDMENTS

Dixon Thanks People For Support Of His Program

MONTGOMERY—Convinced by reports from every county that Alabama voters are set to roll up a landslide majority in favor of the amendments to the constitution, Governor Frank Dixon this week expressed heartfelt thanks to the people of the State for the cooperation extended to him on every hand since his inauguration.

Speaking over a state-wide radio hookup, the governor said "this fine cooperation has made possible the many organic changes brought about in modernizing and rendering more efficient our government."

He praised the Legislature for having patriotically enacted the "better government" program "without the use of patronage and its power for evil."

Since January 11, Governor Dixon asserted, many evil practices of the past have been stamped out and widespread economic have been effected. He emphasized that the job is not finished, because the administration cannot make effective a part of the program to improve governmental conditions without specific authority from the people.

"The program goes well," he continued, "but there are certain things which require your help. I am asking you to give me that help on July 11 by ratifying the five proposed amendments to our Constitution."

The governor explained each amendment and its purpose, and reiterated his promise that ratification of the proposals will mean "substantial additional economies."

The amendments all designed to aid in the modernization of the state government, would:

1. Permit pleas of guilty in felony cases without requiring costly delays in awaiting grand jury action.

2. Establish a non-political parole and probation system, for ever ending the notorious parole racket.

3. Provide for biennial instead of quadrennial legislative sessions, reducing the length of sessions, promoting efficiency and saving a huge sum.

4. Authorize the use of voting machines in counties that desire them.

5. Permit investment of trust funds in U. S. Government-guaranteed securities.

With no organized opposition having developed, and with advocates of better government active in every county, the clear outlook this week was for an emphatic vote of ratification.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bryan and guests, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Simmons of Dallas, Texas, and Mr. J. C. Simmons of Brooklyn, N. Y., visited friends in Ozark last Friday.

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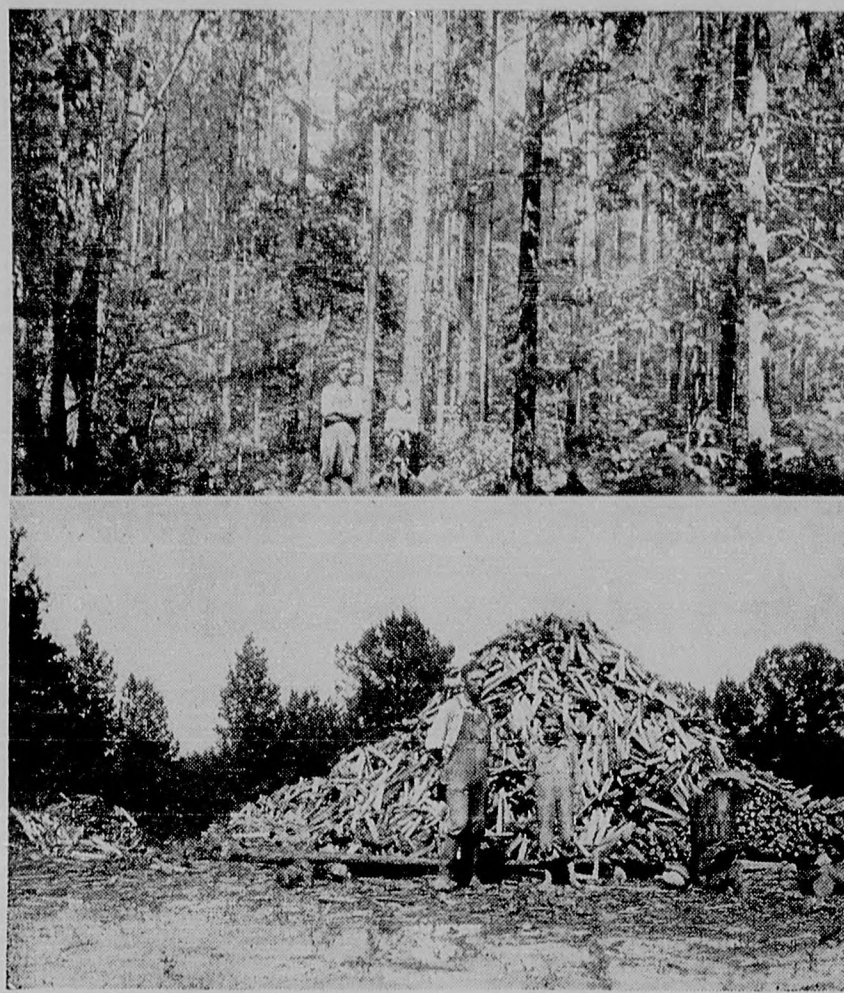
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Virgil Nichols and his son Paul of near Fayette are timber farmers. In addition to their work with cotton and other cash crops, they manage their woodland in such manner as to obtain from it sufficient wood products to supply fuel in abundance, to add to the cash income of the farm, and to use a considerable amount of lumber themselves in keeping the homestead and out-buildings in good repair.

Fayette Farmer and Son Make Success of Timber Farming; Trees Boost Their Cash Income

By RUFUS H. PAGE, JR.
Extension Forester

VIRGIL NICHOLS, Route 4, Fayette, is a timber farmer. Mr. Nichols and his son Paul tend a small cotton acreage, produce food and feed for home consumption, and in addition so manage that part of the farm in woodland that from it they obtain sufficient wood products to maintain the farmstead, to supply fuel in abundance, and to supplement other forms of cash income annually.

A recent visit to Mr. Nichols' farm with Assistant County Agent L. H. Little resulted in an interesting walk through the farm woodland, part of which was thinned this winter. Mr. Nichols and Paul, a member of the Mt. Pleasant 4-H club, kept accurate records on this timber stand improvement cutting.

From two and one-half acres of land well-stocked with 27 year-old loblolly pine, Mr. Nichols removed all diseased, poorly formed and suppressed trees, harvesting 58.5 cords of wood suitable for fuel. Using a small circular saw powered by a Model A Ford motor, Mr. Nichols, assisted by hired labor, cut and split these cull trees into stove-wood size. This wood was sold at the pile for \$3.50 per cord. The 58.5 cords harvested netted \$117. The timberland on Mr. Nichols'

farm is assessed at \$15.00 per acre. With a tax rate of \$1.30 per hundred in Mt. Pleasant Community, the yearly tax on this land was 19.5 cents per acre. Total taxes on the two and one-half acres for the life of the timber, 27 years, has been \$13.15. Deducting this amount from the net returns from the first thinning, \$117, Mr. Nichols has received a cash return of \$103.85, or \$41.50 per acre in 27 years time from this land in timber, and no potential poles, piling or saw timber were removed from the stand.

When Mr. Nichols again thins this area in from five to seven years time, a large number of trees should be of sufficient size and quality to sell as telephone and light poles. Removing a third or more of the stand at this time will leave the remaining trees sufficiently dense to fully utilize the available plant food and moisture and eventually produce a supply of quality saw timber. By properly thinning this overcrowded pine timber, Mr. Nichols accomplished four things:

1. Received immediate income from the stand.
2. Salvaged trees that would otherwise have died.
3. Improved growth and quality of remaining trees.
4. Established a system by which he will obtain maximum income from his farm forest.

Mr. Nichols and Paul have success-

Vast Amount of Potential Crop Land Now Idle May Hold Key to Better Farm Program in State

MORE than one million acres of potential cropland which is now lying idle or fallow in Alabama may hold the key to a better balanced farm program in the State, believes O. C. Medlock, State Coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service.

According to the Federal 1935 agricultural census there were 9,719,511 acres of land in Alabama available for crops, of which 1,041,480 acres were allowed to remain idle or fallow, Medlock points out. This represents 10.7 percent of the cropland.

While agricultural workers are concerned over the fact that there are only seven acres of cropland for each farm inhabitant in Alabama, the figure is still further reduced to approximately 6.3 acres per inhabitant by the high percentage of idle or fallow land. On the average farm the idle or fallow land amounts to 3.8 acres.

This idle or fallow land is generally land that has been so seriously eroded that farmers realize they cannot continue to cultivate it at a profit. Instead of being benefited by lying out, such land usually continues to erode, Medlock says.

Areas of this kind frequently occur within cultivated fields, and because farmers do not like weeds and sedge which have grown up to mar the appearance of their fields, they usually burn these areas clean each spring.

This practice removes the protective vegetation and subjects these areas to even more serious erosion. Gullies develop and the area of galled and gullied land increases as run-off water continues to carry a heavy load of sterile soil to be deposited over fertile bottom lands

and in stream channels.

In carrying out a program of proper land use in demonstration areas of the Soil Conservation Service in Alabama, farms are planned so as to put every acre to the use for which it is best adapted. This includes land which previously has been allowed to remain idle or fallow.

Cooperating farmers in these demonstration areas have shown that by planting such land to perennial legume crops like kudzu and lespedeza serious erosion can be controlled and at the same time such land can be put to a productive use by providing hay and forage for farm livestock.

These farmers have found that where the land is properly prepared and where liberal applications of phosphate fertilizers or manure are used these crops can be established in two or three years and will produce a good crop of high quality hay. Once a good stand of these crops has been established, the erosion problem is ended and a continuous hay supply is provided.

These idle and fallow areas which have been contributing nothing to the farm income present an excellent opportunity for a beginning in the attempt to increase farm income throughout the State and at the same time to provide a better balanced farm program and control erosion where the erosion problem is more serious.

By producing their hay needs on this 11.4 percent of the cropland which has heretofore been allowed to remain idle farmers can greatly improve their farming program on their remaining cropland by turning their annual legume crops which are now harvested for hay.

Home Club Work Pays Women

FLAT ROCK CLUB HAS FINE PROGRAM

THERE'S no doubt but that home demonstration club work pays its members big dividends. Certainly the following report by Mrs. Elsie Mauldin, former president of the Flat Rock Club in Cullman County is enough to convince even the most skeptic that home demonstration club work is leading the way to a fuller, happier, more prosperous farm home life:

"It has been a pleasure to serve as president of the Flat Rock Club. Our club is rather young, only about three years old, but is composed of over 20 members. Greater interest in club work has been shown recently than at first, which is as it should be, because as the club grows older it should interest more women of its community into becoming members, thus making for a better citizenship.

"Much has been done by the members as will be indicated in the report below. Five pressure cookers are in

fully protected the forest from fire since purchasing the farm some years ago and attribute their superior timber stands to this one fact. The Nichols are timber farmers and find that it pays.

(Continued on page 4)



Joseph Shipp, 11-year-old vice-president of the Tuscaloosa County High School 4-H Club, has aspirations of being a good poultry raiser and if the record of his work last year can be used as an indication it may be said he is already a "regular" poultryman. Last year Joseph sold \$118.38 worth of chickens, of which amount \$65.29 was net profit. At top he is shown receiving 100 baby chicks from W. D. Douglas. He won 50 of the chicks in a county baby chick contest. Joseph is pictured at bottom feeding 37 of his hens and four roosters.

Extra Bed Program Launched in Alabama

IF home demonstration clubs have anything to do with it (and they probably will) there'll soon be enough sleeping space in every Alabama farm home, for the home demonstration club women are busily engaged in laying plans for an Extra Bed Program in the State.

Two training schools for home agents were held in May and four will be held this month to plan the county program and to study construction practices. Demonstrations on bed making and renovating will be given, as well as instruction on mattress making.

Mattresses will be made for the different type beds in an effort to assist in further developing the mattress-making program which began in 1938. Unusual interest was shown in this campaign with the result that 18,276 mattresses were constructed.

State home demonstration leaders hope that several thousand more mattresses will be made during the campaign which will get underway next fall. In addition, modern type beds are expected to appeal to thousands of farm families in need of extra sleeping space;

therefore the bed and mattress program together should in large part give an answer to the ever present question of "where will we sleep them."

Uncle Jeb Says

Approximately half the farmers in 1929, a good year, produced less than \$1,000 worth of products, including those consumed by the farm family.

Enough soil is washed and blown from fields every year to fill a train of freight cars long enough to go around the earth 19 times at the equator.

Nature requires from 400 to 1,000 years to replace an inch of topsoil.

A home remedy for ovens that do not get hot enough is to place asbestos boards or paper inside the oven, on the top, sides and back, taking care not to cover the holes of the space in the oven that is built for circulation of air.

Nearly 4,000 low-income Georgia farmers have received the benefits of FSA Community Service Loans during the past three and one-half years.

Alabama Agriculture Is Being Remade Says Davis

By P. O. DAVIS, Director
State Extension Service

EACH day something reminds me in a new way that agriculture in Alabama is now being remade. The transformation is from a deficient agriculture, based primarily upon cotton, to one of cotton, plus home living, plus other cash crops, plus livestock, plus more and better trees.

I never think of it without enhancing my pride and increasing my appreciation of the fact that it is being done for bigger incomes and better living on Alabama farms.

We may never be a prosperous farm people in the sense of big incomes in cash, but we can live well and enjoy life abundantly if we make our farms as self-sustaining as we can make them and thereby have an income in what we consume at home in addition to our cash income, which will go into education of our children and in buying the things we need but which we can't produce for ourselves.

This is why I have said so much about planting food and feed crops, of which some can yet be done for 1939. Unless it is done, our food bill will either be too high or many will be undernourished in 1940. It is for our own good, therefore, and for our future safety that we continue to make food production our No. 1 objective in Alabama agriculture.

In this connection there came recently to my attention an expression from the editor of a national farm and home magazine that if southern farm people produce their own food farmers elsewhere will lose this important market. This editor reasoned that this change may give the nation two major agricultural problems instead of one.

This conclusion, of course, is without foundation. It rests upon unsound economics and unwholesome ethics. It is unsound in that no nation can be safe if one big portion of it is prospering at the expense of another; or if prosperity for one group keeps another group chained to poverty.

My contention is that if we in Alabama, and in the South, are able to maintain our cash income and, at the same time, supply our own food and feed, the primary change by Southern farmers in buying will be a change from food to other products. Instead of buying food for their stomachs they will buy clothes for their backs. Mid-west farmers, therefore, should sell their products to those who make clothes and other things for Southern farmers instead of selling food direct to Southern farmers.

Let us illustrate: A cotton farmer has a cash income of \$400, half of which he must spend for food. Under the new program he is able to maintain his cash income and, in addition, feed himself. He will not reduce his buying but, instead of buying food, he will buy clothes, furniture, radios, and other products; and the makers of these products must have food.

Obviously, it would be much better for the nation as a whole for the Mid-west farmers to sell their food crops

to workers in manufacturing plants throughout the nation than to sell them to producers of farm products in the South alone. It would be better because the business would be distributed over a wider area and it would be going to people engaged in making finished products which sell for higher prices. Under existing laws they would be selling their products to people working in factories for a minimum wage not less than 30 cents an hour, whereas they are now selling them to producers of Southern farm products, many of whom are not receiving more than five cents per hour.

This feeling on the part of this editor—which appears to be shared by many—is erroneous in that it assumes that the present agricultural adjustment program is one of retreating and shrinking rather than one of adjusting and expanding. It intends that each individual have more farm products and other necessities and comforts of life, rather than fewer.

If we all get a vision of this and understand its philosophy we shall go forward. If we fail to get this vision we shall continue in the attitude of gaining by taking from the other fellow, rather than creating and having more for ourselves and for all others.

In Alabama we are geared to go forward and to improve en route. To do so we must expand in industry as in agriculture. The opportunity is here and we must take advantage of it.

Rockford Farmer Leads Way in State With Apple Growing

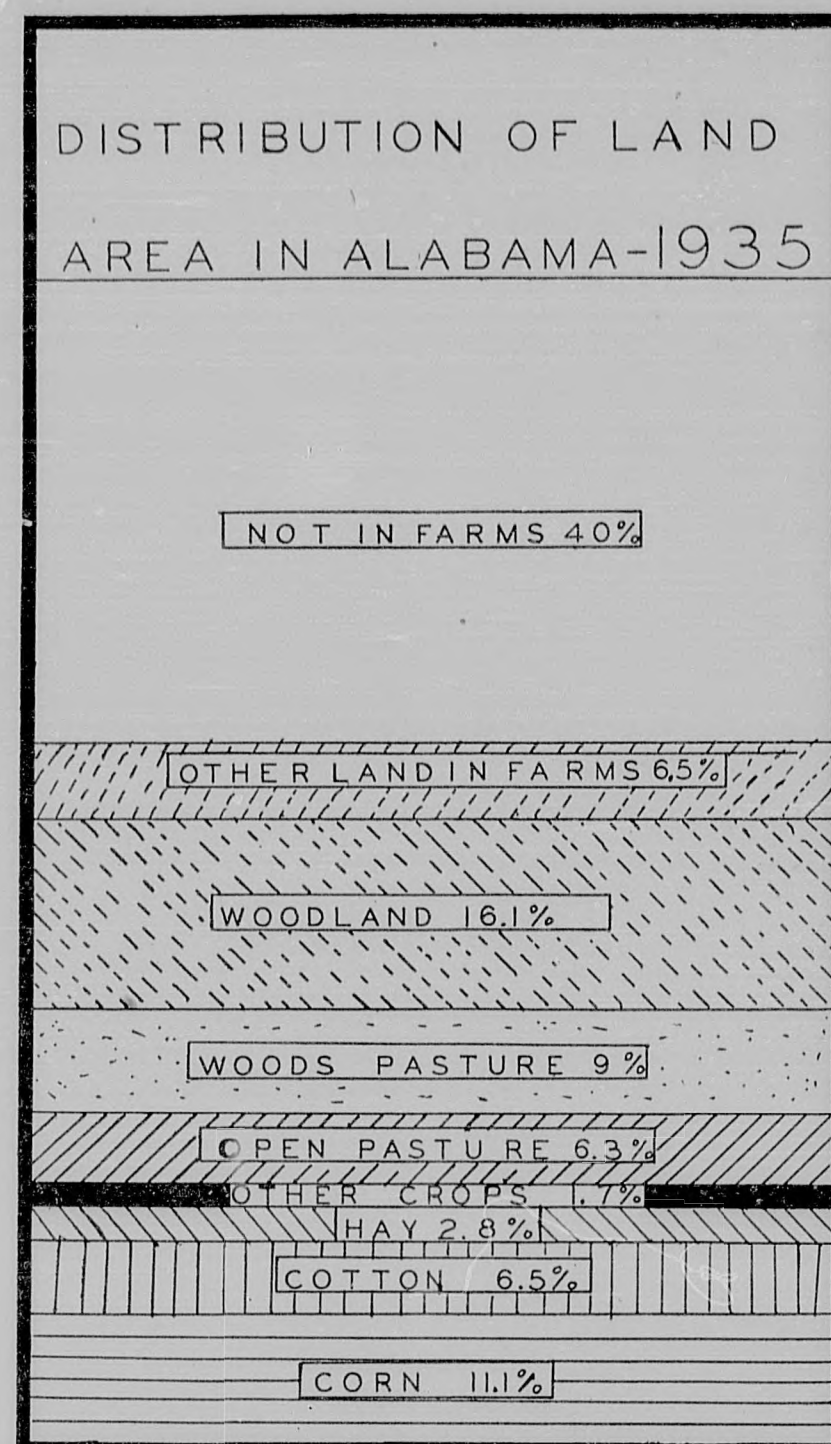
CAN apples be grown on a commercial scale profitably in Alabama? Ask Mr. K. Max McEwen of Rockford this question and his answer would probably be "yes".

Six years ago Mr. McEwen decided there was some way to make a better living on the farm than by growing cotton and corn. He decided to grow apples on a commercial scale. He set about 40 acres of his place in the Wine-sap and the Golden Delicious varieties.

Last year was the first that the trees bore enough fruit to authorize him to market it. He harvested about 500 bushels and these were sold for \$1.75 per bushel, the ordinary apple bringing only \$1 per bushel. These apples are of the type which are grown in Washington and New York, but Mr. McEwen has the advantage over growers in these states since the apples ripen about a month early in Alabama.

Mr. McEwen also has a large number of peach and pecan trees in his orchard. The orchard is sprayed every year and truck crops are interplanted in it. One year this successful farmer planted tomatoes from which he realized a good profit. The next year Irish potatoes were planted, and last year soybeans were planted and used for hay.

Mr. McEwen already has a market for his apples this year and is expecting about \$2 per bushel for them. He expects to clear about \$1,000.



FLAT ROCK CLUB

(Continued from page 2)

and small trees, all of which have lived. She has also put out 100 Chelidoni bulbs in 30 different colors, 36 large dahlias in 17 colors, 19 small dahlias in four colors and has built a small rock garden. "Every member gets more than the standard requirement of milk, together with all the eggs they can use. Each member has plenty of poultry for home use also. Each member, too, has a spring and fall garden, while a few have year-round gardens. The members grow an average of 14 different vegetables in their gardens. Most of the members have extra storage space in which to properly care for these products when canned.

"Three of the members have bought sinks for their kitchens, while one has a homemade sink, thus saving many weary steps during the day.

"A few of the members keep a record of their food supply. All read the different articles on food as they can obtain them through the daily, weekly, and monthly papers and magazines.

"Each member of the club uses her Extension Service cook book and canning book which are obtained for us

by our wonderful home demonstration agent, Mrs. Annie Paul Rounds, who is ever ready to assist in any phase of the work.

"Help has been given the needy in many cases. A winter coat was given a child, for instance. Money, clothes, milk, eggs, vegetables, meats, and different groceries have been given. One member gave eight dollars worth of new clothes to a widow and washed several washings for the sick.

"It is indeed with grateful appreciation that I thank all who have made club work possible in our county and community."

This lawn usually need fertilizing rather than seeding every spring.

Triple-A officials have made recommendation that provisions for a home garden adequate to meet farm family needs be made a part of the agricultural conservation program.

The 1935 farm census showed there were 624,000 farms without gardens in the nine southern states.

When grown on poor land, lespedeza benefit from an application of fertilizer.

Bad weather is responsible for 73 per cent of all wheat crop losses.

Land-use Planning Work Is Inaugurated in State

FARMERS throughout Alabama will soon hail the recently inaugurated program designed to promote the proper use of land in the State.

Set up under the direct leadership of P. O. Davis, director, Alabama Extension Service, the project has J. C. Lowery, extension agronomist, as its leader and Glenn Stewart as its assistant leader.

Described by Director Davis as "an attempt to analyze the natural resources of an area and then to determine the use or uses for which that area is best adapted under present and prospective future conditions", the program will extend into every county in the State.

"The significant fact about this program," said Lowery, "is that for the first time the farmer is playing the major part in developing plans for better land-use." Cooperating with the farmer in attacking agricultural problems are the Alabama Extension Service and various Federal agencies.

Assistant Project Leader Stewart stated that it is a well known fact that much land in the State could be made more profitable by putting the land to the use or uses for which it is best adapted. Some land, for instance, should be planted to trees, some to forage crops such as kudzu and lespedeza sericea; some now in brush would give good returns if planted to pasture, he said. The program will supply much-needed information as to just what type of farming each area of land should be utilized for.

The land-use program was inspired several years ago when the Land Grant College and the Federal Department of Agriculture began pondering the question, "What is the place of the college, the agricultural department in the new order of things?" Realizing that in order to contribute the most to efforts of the farmer to advance, the two agencies decided that all persons attempting to help the farmer must coordinate their efforts. First, they agreed that a whole-farm program will contribute most to the welfare of the farm family, and that the program must depend upon the kind of land the farmer tills.

Committees were appointed to represent both the colleges and the agricultural department. Through numerous conferences parties were agreed upon whereby the efforts of all groups would be coordinated without duplication. The field of each agency was fully recognized. The Extension Service retained its definite field of education. Land-use planning was set out as the first step and the prime necessity in development of a coordinated program.

State Extension Services of the Land Grant Colleges were assigned the task of initiating long time land-use plans and programs in cooperation with the farmers. In the agreements reached by the committees it was clearly established that the farmer must have a definite place in planning—that he must have ample opportunity to contribute his experience, thinking and recommendations.

Under the land-use planning set up in Alabama there are community committees, county committees and a State committee. With ample representation of farmers and those familiar with the local farming problems, committees are to meet and discuss whether land in each individual area is being used wisely. Information based on expression of

farmers' opinions will form the basis of recommendations for land-use in each area.

Recommendations will be made as to whether, for example, land now in one crop should be left in that crop, or whether it should be taken out of that particular kind of cultivation and placed in some other type. Studies will be made to determine whether idle land should be put in cultivation. And recommendations might stipulate that cultivated land should be retired.

The need for farmer judgment in the development of the land-use programs is recognized as one of the most important factors to be considered, said Project Leader Lowery.

"Through county and community committees of farmers a study of present land-use is being made by the farmers themselves," he said. "After careful consideration of the land-use problems of their communities and counties, these committees will prepare reports and any land-use recommendations for their respective areas. They will point out adjustments which they believe should be made in land-use."

"Recommendations for their respective areas. They will point out adjustments which they believe should be made in land-use."

The work is now underway in seven Alabama counties. It is anticipated that two to three years will be required to work out the land-use programs for every county in the State.

Lappacea Clover

(Continued from page 1)

It should be good for livestock, believes Dr. D. G. Sturkie, of the Auburn agronomy department, who says, "This lappacea clover grows as thick as 'the hair on a dog's back'. Actually I have never seen a crop grow so thickly. It looks like a real find and we are saving all the seed we can get for others to try."

Mr. Lowery says small quantities of the seed have been placed with farmers in various sections of the State and preliminary observation by the farmers shows lappacea has been successfully produced except in two or three instances where it is thought that failure in inoculation was responsible for failure with the crop. The clover looks promising but it will require two or three years more of experimental work to determine its value outside the Black Belt, he said.

Alabama farmers have been especially interested in the new plant since so many of them are turning to livestock farming as a means of supplementing the income from cotton.

In line with Extension Service recommendations thousands of farmers are entering the livestock business on a small scale in an effort to "feel their way along" toward a more profitable agriculture. They are improving pastures for their livestock—they are learning that every type of soil will respond to phosphate and produce good pasture when an ample amount of the fertilizer is applied—thus they are interested in any new clover developments, since clover is recognized as one of the best pasture feeds for livestock.

Self-sufficiency Is Keynote Of Chambers County Farm Family's Outstanding Success

WHEN President Roosevelt delivered his now famous address at Auburn last spring he said that a program of self-sufficiency is the only one that can successfully solve the South's pressing economic problems. When the President made that statement he probably did not know that at least one farm family living not 40 miles from where he spoke had been following a "live-at-home" program during the past 31 years.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Sims bought a small farm in the Marcoat community, seven miles northwest of LaFayette in Chambers County, in the early 1900's with little capital but with the determination to "make good". Adopting a farm plan which included the production of home food and feed crops the Sims reasoned that in order to attain success they must first be as nearly self-sustaining as possible. The plan has paid them a handsome price; now they are a happy, reasonably prosperous farm family.

Much of the success that has come to the Sims can be attributed to the fact that their well planned farm program brings them money income every month in the year. Coupled with the practice of living at home this "something-to-sell-every-month" plan has enabled them to increase their acreage in farms from 30 in 1908 to 500 this year.

In addition to income from cotton, the Sims make cash sales of sweet cream, beef cattle, vegetables, chickens and eggs. Last year a flock of 500 hens gave them a net profit of \$532.00.

The family's home garden is one of the best in Chambers County. Owing to small part of its success to the efforts of Mrs. Sims, the vegetable garden supplies food for the family table throughout the year. On June 14 it was possible to stand in one place in the garden and count more than 20 different vegetables. The Sims estimate that last year they ate at home at least \$450 worth of vegetables which were grown in the garden.

While selling nearly \$1,500 worth of poultry products last year, the family still had an ample supply of chickens and eggs for their own table. In the past they have bought and raised baby chicks, with the cockerels being sold as broilers and the pullets kept as layers. But next year Mr. Sims expects to buy sexed pullets and thereby eliminate the necessity for extra housing and labor involved in the production of broilers. This plan will also give more room to the pullets, allowing them to develop into better hens as a result of having increased space.

Mr. Sims began raising purebred Jersey cattle in 1928 when his son Robert, now married, bought two fine heifer calves for a 4-H club project. The herd has grown until today it numbers more than 50 purebred Jersey cows. Three blue-blooded bulls are owned by Mr. Sims and their services are in demand throughout the entire neighborhood by farmers who wish to build up their herds to a high standard. In addition to income from the sale of milk and cream, the marketing of purebred heifers from time to time furnishes a considerable sum of money during the year.

While not looked upon as a source of income until now, hogs may soon take their place on the farm as a means of money-producer. In January of this year Harvey, aged 12, was given two thoroughbred Duroc Jersey gilts as a

part of the 4-H pig club program. As the gilts near maturity they show promise of developing into fine brood sows. Mr. Sims has purchased a purebred Duroc Jersey boar with which to start a well-rounded hog program.

Somewhat of an oddity in Chambers County is the Jack owned by Farmer Sims. The only one in the Marcoat community and one of the very few in the county, the Jack has been bred to many mares in the section. At present Mr. Sims has five mares and five colts. Mules from the mares keep the supply of farm animals replenished and should a surplus occur the extra animals could be disposed of at a good profit. Fees for the Jack's services more than pay for his upkeep, said Mr. Sims.

With 200 of his 500 acres in cultivation, each fall finds Mr. Sims with a considerable acreage of land suitable for the planting of winter legumes. Each year the average plantings cover about 60 acres, or nearly one-third of the total land in cultivation, planted in winter legumes. While he has planted Austrian winter peas and vetch, Mr. Sims believes vetch is best adapted to his soil requirements.

During the past few years a six-acre field has been planted to crimson clover. Sims thinks that clover is the best winter legume he can plant. He says that better stands, higher yields of green material, and the fact that he can save his own seed have led him to believe that crimson clover will soon replace other winter legumes.

There are now 16 acres of Kudzu on the farm, and present plans call for this to be increased until it reaches 40 acres.

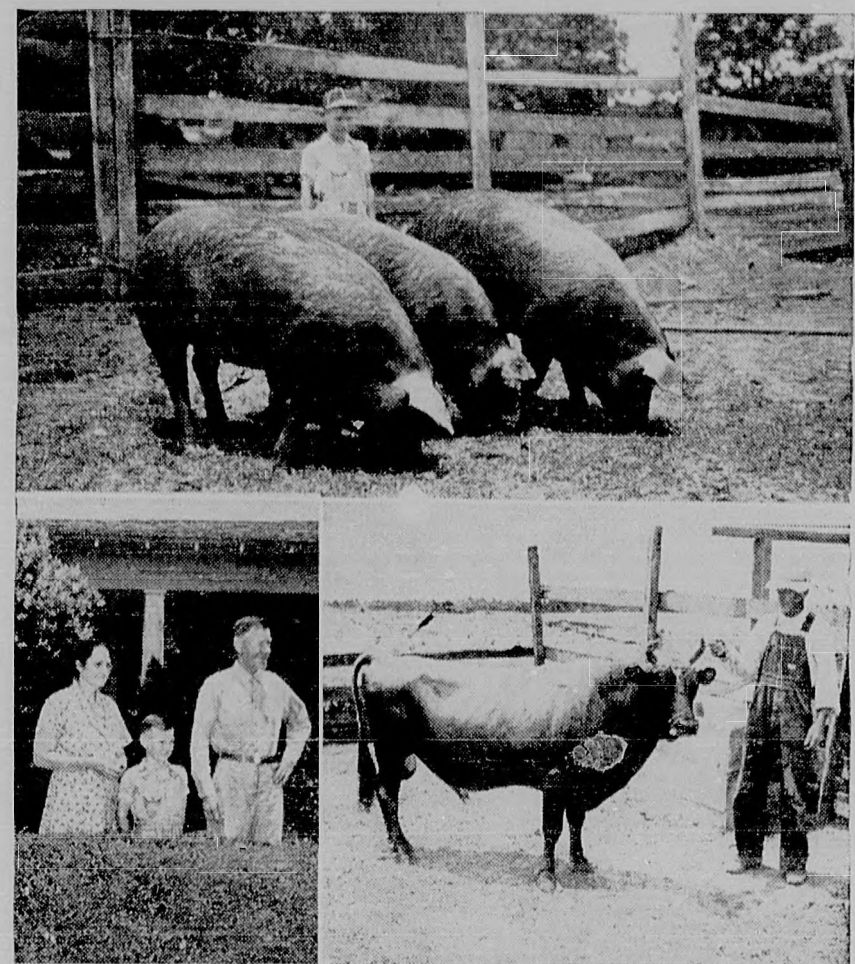
Use of winter legumes has done much to increase the yield of corn on the Sims farm. When Mr. Sims bought his first 30 acres in 1908 the corn yield was about nine bushels to the acre. By 1929 it had been increased to 15 bushels and now the per acre yield is about 30 bushels.

Other grain crops raised for feed-stuff include sorghum, velvet beans, oats and hay. Each year more than 140 tons of sorghum silage is stored in two trench silos.

There are no finer terraces to be found anywhere than those on the Sims farm. Constructed some years ago, they are of the Nichols type. No power machinery was available at the time the terraces were constructed, but so well were they built that even now there are no breaks in them.

Of the land owned by this enterprising, hard-working farm family, some of it is too rolling to be of value in cultivated crops. This has been built into excellent pasture land. There are 200 acres of pasture and of this 24 acres have been seeded to improved pasture crops as recommended by the experiment station at Auburn. The seed mixture used is composed of Dallis grass, white Dutch clover, common lespedeza, orchard and Kentucky blue grass. This furnishes good grazing from early spring until frost and plans are underway to seed 25 acres more in the spring of each year.

While he doesn't bank on cotton to produce most of his money income, Mr. Sims does realize some profit from the crop each year. He has about 100 acres in cotton, and his per acre yield of lint



The hard-working, intelligent Sims farm family of Marcoat community in Chambers County have made a success by living at home and having money income from sale of one or more farm products each month in the year. Harvey, aged 12, is shown at top with the foundation stock for what he hopes will soon be a fine herd of hogs. At bottom, left, Mr. and Mrs. Sims and their young son are pictured standing in front of the neat, comfortable farm home. In the picture at bottom, right, Mr. Sims is shown standing beside one of the fine blooded bulls which head his herd of purebred cattle.

Miss McGaugh Writes On

BROAD DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Writing on the subject, "A Broad-er Home Demonstration Program", Miss Etta McGaugh, new State Home Demonstration Agent, makes her how to readers of this publication in the following article:

By ETNA MCGAUGH

THE 21,806 home demonstration club women working in all of the 67 counties of Alabama are fast seeing the home demonstration program grow and expand. June marks the twenty-five years of agricultural extension work in the United States. During those twenty-five years rural women of Alabama have seen the home demonstration program develop from a program of mere canning of tomatoes to include a study of all factors which include rural homemaking.

Rural farm homemakers are realizing that in addition to skills in homemaking that they also need to consider all factors which include rural homemaking.

The part Mrs. Sims has played in the success of her husband's farm program is worthy of high mention. Not only has she contributed richly to their climb to a position of economic security, but she has also found time to take an active interest in away-from-home affairs.

Not only do the Sims appreciate the things which make life more pleasant; if they continue to follow the same intelligent farm practices (and they most likely will), they will have more and more of those things.

clubs which effect the rural home if they are to be successful homemakers. For that reason the home demonstration program in Alabama is concerned first with helping develop an abundant living on the farm.

To this end home demonstration club women in Alabama conserved 2,440,833 quarts of food for family use during last year. They have also continued a year-round garden program so as to furnish fresh vegetables for immediate use and a surplus for canning. They have studied the care and management of the dairy cow and dairy products, and have provided adequate poultry products for the family use. Along with this production program the average home demonstration club woman in Alabama is also interested in home improvement, yard beautification, home management, consumer buying, home recreation and community activities.

In the last few years the outlook of the home demonstration club woman has been broadened so that she is concerned not only with food, clothing and shelter for family needs, but is interested in all social and economic factors which effect farm families. The farm homemaker is unique in her position. She is the only woman who is a real partner in the business of her husband. The success of the farm home is so interlaced and tied up with the farm operation that it is necessary that the farm homemakers consider and study such subjects as land-use and farm management so that she can become a better partner in the business of farm homemaking.

Wallace Proposes Program To Solve Cotton Problem

A FIVE-POINT unified program for solution of the perplexing cotton problem was proposed by Secretary Wallace in a speech at Little Rock, Ark., May 26. The program includes:

1. Continuation of the loan as a protection for the farmer's price of cotton.
2. Continuation of benefit payments to build and protect both incomes and soil resources.
3. Increased efforts to expand domestic consumption.
4. Maintenance of our fair share of the world market—now, by the necessary export subsidy program; as soon as possible, and for the long run, by an international agreement on cotton and by the reciprocal trade agreements program.
5. Attainment of a more nearly fair and equitable division of the national income with farmers through a processing tax, or its equivalent, to serve as a continuing source of revenue.

"Let us continue the cotton loan," he said. "The real reason for a loan on cotton is to protect the growers of cotton. There is no doubt that our cotton loans have done just that. Loans on cotton—as on other commodities—have under existing conditions a definite place in this program. If we did away with the loan program the price of all our cotton, both that sold at home and that sold abroad, would immediately go down. It might go down two or three cents a pound. Assuming a 12 million bale crop in 1939, this would mean a loss of from 120 to 180 million dollars in cotton farmers' incomes. . . . I am certain we should keep the loan program unless Congress is prepared to compensate producers for the drop in price that would follow abolition of the loan."

Benefit Payments
"Let us continue benefit payments for production adjustment and soil conservation," he continued. "I believe that the adjustment program should be continued to preserve our soil and to reach and maintain parity of income for farmers."

Expand Domestic Uses
"Let us continue vigorously and thoughtfully to expand the domestic consumption of cotton. The consumption of cotton goods in our own country is far lower than it ought to be because the families who need these goods most can't afford to buy them. The nation ought to find ways and means of turning its abundance of raw cotton into greater abundance of cotton goods for our own people. If the Stamp plan for surplus feeds proves successful, we may try a slight variation of this plan to move cotton goods to our low-income families. Satisfactory arrangements undoubtedly can be worked out with our retail dry goods people."

Regain and Hold Exports
"Let us regain and hold our fair share of the world exports of cotton," he declared. "We must keep not only our domestic market but also our foreign market. . . . The South simply cannot afford to lose its export market for cotton. . . . Every part of our country will lose if we lose our export markets for cotton—every part will gain if we keep that market."

Secretary Wallace proposed that the

export subsidy plan be used as an immediate measure for regaining export markets and that an international agreement and reciprocal trade program be used as a long-term plan for holding export markets.

"Last fall I did not feel that export subsidy payments would be necessary in the case of cotton," he said. "I stated my views in this connection in a talk at Fort Worth. Since that time conditions have changed. There was no clear evidence last fall that the 8.3 cent loan would interfere with the flow of cotton into export channels. At that time there were only about 7 million bales of cotton in the loan and exports were moving at a rate more normal. So much cotton is in the loan there is very little cotton that is free to move into export channels. Exports are at a very low level and have been for several months. It appears now that if we are to keep the loan, action must be taken to offset its effect on our export market. We want the loan to protect price. We want increased exports. We propose to get both at the minimum cost to the government. Our experience with wheat leads us to believe that an export plan will work for cotton as long as we have more than 7 or 8 million bales in the loan and as there is no world cotton agreement we need the subsidy plan."

Regarding the international conference to be held in Washington, starting September 5, Secretary Wallace said: "Great gains would result from an international agreement on cotton to assure each country its fair share of the export market and to support a reasonable level of world prices. With these ends in mind, we have proposed an international conference on cotton. I am happy to announce that our Department of State has now received favorable responses from the governments of all the important cotton exporting nations. . . . These nations are receptive to a preliminary meeting to explore the possibility of working out a world cotton agreement. The United States will now proceed immediately to invite the various governments to send representatives to Washington for these preliminary discussions. We hope these discussions can be held in the late summer or early fall. Certainly the interests of all of us will be served by an agreement among the nations. Both an international agreement on cotton and the reciprocal trade program are exceedingly important for the long run. . . ."

Processing Tax
"In almost every statement I have made on cotton since 1933 I have stressed the importance of a continuing source of revenue for the cotton program. Last fall, once more, I suggested the re-enactment of the cotton processing tax, which proved so useful and practical for the first two and a half years of the crop adjustment act. We need such a source of revenue as badly now as we ever did. . . .

"Recently a variation of the processing tax plan has been suggested. It is now being widely discussed. I refer to the so-called certificate plan, under which production certificates would be issued to growers. Manufacturers of cotton and importers of cotton products would be required to buy these certificates in order to sell their goods. The



The livestock program is growing by leaps and bounds in Russell County. At top are shown three fine baby beavers which are representative of the type of cat-fish farming Russell farmers are doing. In addition, the dairy herd improvement work in that county is paying big dividends. At bottom is a herd of hogs which are grazing on kudzu, a new idea which Russell farmers find helps the hogs while improving the soil.

FARM RADIO BROADCAST SCHEDULE

WAPI, Birmingham, 1140 KC Auburn Farm and Family Forum—Monday through Saturday, 12:00 noon. Cotton and Commodity Quotations—Monday through Friday, 3:45 p. m.	WAGF, Dothan, 1370 KC Alabama Farm Review—Monday through Saturday, 11:30 a. m. County and Home Agent—Tuesday, 11:45 a. m.
WGN, Birmingham, 1310 KC National Farm and Home Hour, NBC—Monday through Saturday, 11:30 a. m.	WHBB, Selma, 1500 KC Alabama Farm Review—Monday through Saturday, 12:00 noon. County and Home Agent—Wednesday, 12:00 noon.
WIMA, Anniston, 1420 KC Alabama Farm Review—Monday through Friday, 6:00 a. m. County and Home Agent—Tuesday, 11:30 a. m.	WJBY, Gadsden, 1210 KC Alabama Farm Review—Monday through Friday, 11:30 a. m. County and Home Agent—Wednesday, 11:30 a. m.
WALA, Mobile, 1380 KC National Farm and Home Hour, NBC—Monday through Saturday, 11:30 a. m.	WDR, Tuscaloosa, 1200 KC Alabama Farm Review—Tuesday through Friday, 11:15 a. m. County and Home Agent—Monday, 4:30 p. m.
WCOV, Montgomery, 1210 KC Alabama Farm Review—Monday through Friday, 11:30 a. m.	WMFO, Decatur, 1370 KC Alabama Farm Review—Tuesday and Thursday, 11:00 a. m. County and Home Agent—Friday, 11:30 a. m.
WSFA, Montgomery, 1410 KC County Agent—Tuesday, 11:15 p. m. Cotton and Livestock—Monday through Saturday, 11:55 a. m.	
WBHP, Huntsville, 1200 KC County and Home Agent—Friday, 11:30 a. m.	
WMSD, Muscle Shoals City, 1420 KC Alabama Farm Review—Monday through Friday, 1:00 p. m. County Agent—Monday, 11:30 a. m.	

certificates would be equal in value to a certain number of cents per pound and the grower could sell them to the manufacturer, either directly or through a pool. This plan would not require funds from the treasury. . . .

"Either the processing tax or the certificate plan will require new legislation."

There's Ample Room for More Sheep in State

THERE is room for more sheep on Alabama farms.

This statement by Dr. R. S. Sugg, extension animal husbandman, came this week when the livestock specialist cited figures which show that there are now on farms in the State over a million head of cattle, a similar number of hogs, but only 48,000 head of sheep.

Turning sheep as the "forgotten animal on Alabama farms", Dr. Sugg said that records indicate returns on investments in properly managed sheep are greater than those from the same amount invested in either cattle or hogs.

"The ewe will normally produce sufficient wool to pay for her keep and, in addition, will give one or more lambs that should bring from five to seven dollars when at the age of four to five months," he said. "Small flocks of from 10 to 20 ewes frequently produce 125 percent and in some cases as much as 150 percent lamb crops."

At a recent lamb sale held in Montgomery tops which were dropped from December to February and weighing around 80 pounds brought from seven to seven and one-half dollars each, Dr. Sugg stated. Money from the sale of lambs in late spring comes at the time of year when there is not much to sell from the farm, and is of considerable help in meeting some of the crop production costs, he reminded.

This season of the year is a good one in which to start a small flock on farms that have a surplus of improved pasture. Foundation ewes can generally be bought at lowest cost now. Grade ewes with a good type purebred ram will produce top lambs under good management.

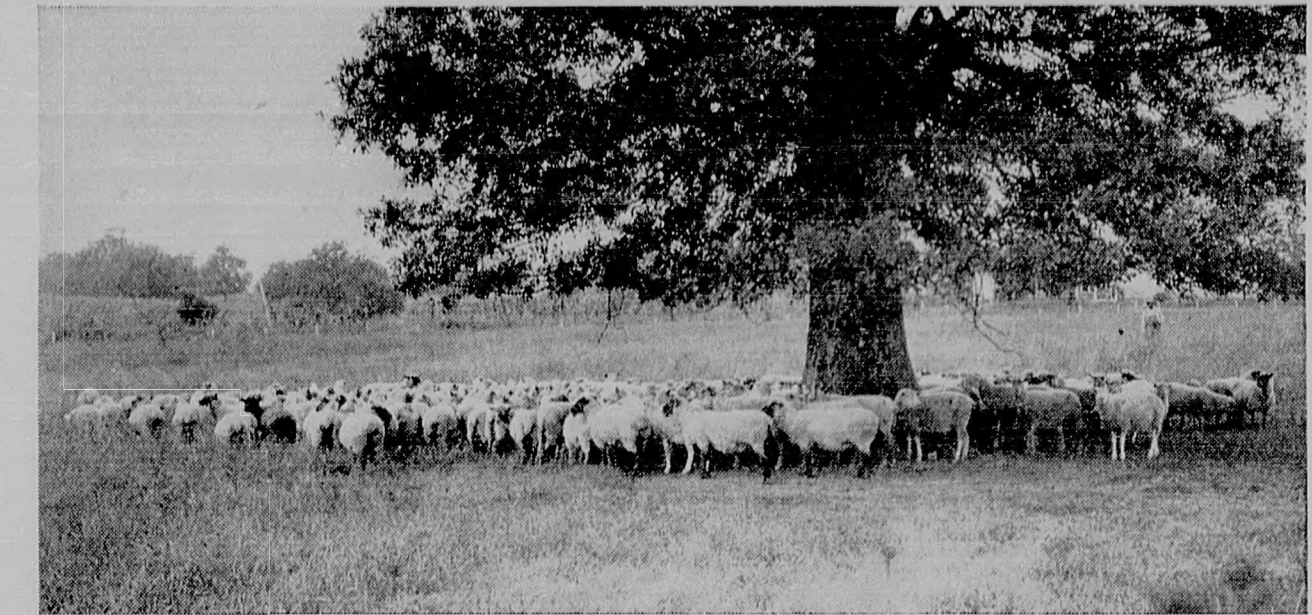
"Five to six ewes will require about the same amount of pasture and winter feed as one brood sow," says Dr. Sugg. "The idea that sheep will do well on weeds, briars and scant grazing is erroneous. It is true that they will eat more weeds than cattle, but if good results are to be obtained good grazing must be provided."

Winter cover crops such as crimson clover, oats and vetch should be planted in the early fall in order to provide winter and early spring grazing for the ewes, points out Dr. Sugg. In addition, he states that two to three hundred pounds of good quality leafy legume hay should be provided for wintering each ewe. Little or no grain will be needed if ample grazing is provided during the winter and early spring.

"If the weather is bad after the lambs come the ewe should be fed about one-quarter pound of cottonseed meal and a pound or two of oats or corn per head daily," he says. "If top lambs are to be produced ewes must be fed so as to produce plenty of milk in the early spring."

Dr. Sugg said that he will be glad to supply information concerning breeding, weaning and starting new crops of sheep to those desiring to get into the sheep business.

The appearance of Alabama home grounds may be improved by making attractive plantings of some of the native wild shrubs and vines.



Dr. R. S. Sugg, extension animal husbandman, says that Alabama needs more sheep. Pointing out that in spite of the fact that records indicate returns on the investment from a small flock of sheep are high, he states that there are only about 48,000 head of sheep on Alabama farms. This "forgotten" animal should come in for more attention, he believes.

"Cotton Doesn't Pay"

LIVESTOCK PAYS MERCHANT-FARMER

IN recent issues "This Month" has featured a number of "success stories"—stories which pointed out how certain farmers in the State have attained success through hard work, intelligent planning. But to date the publication has not carried such a story written by one of the farmers themselves.

Because P. F. Strother of Camden, Wilcox County, writes such a fine story—a story that every Alabama farmer should read—the following article prepared by him is being printed this month.

"I am a merchant, farmer, breeder of Poland China hogs, and I carry a good herd of grade cattle. . . . I am interested in the farmers of Alabama. It is time they realized that they can get nowhere raising cotton as a cash crop. I operate two tractors and with only two men I produced 92 bales of cotton in 1937. The profit I made was the Government Benefit (about \$1,000) which would not have paid my insurance and taxes."

"I recall as a boy that I had two milk cows. In those days the farmers had a very poor grade of Jersey cows. The ticks were so bad we could hardly control them. The poor cows would almost have to be propped with a fence rail to milk. But after the government forced the farmers to dip the cattle they began breeding their herd with purebred holls, and the ticks were gone."

"Today the cattle raisers in Wilcox County are proud of the fact that they are the leading county in Alabama for cattle, which is the result of a better breeding stock. The same would apply to hogs. Forty years ago we had no control of cholera or any other disease of hogs, but now we do have control of all diseases of hogs."

"There is money to be made in hogs with the proper feed and care. We have green grazing for our hogs the year around. In September we sow oats, rye grass and vetch. In May we turn this around, broadcast our land and plant common peas (do not cultivate). This leaves the land to produce a wonderful crop of grasses. Ninety percent of the farmers do not know that hogs will not graze on peavines, therefore, we raise a crop of peas in the same field with the hogs."

"Always have your sows ready to farrow so they can be turned back into the pea field, and the peas in green stage will produce an abundance of milk. When peas are cleared away you will have a wonderful hay crop to mow for your cattle, and after this has been mowed, the grasses left will furnish plenty of grazing for your sows and pigs. By this time you are ready to plant your winter grazing."

"With good-blooded hogs, proper care and feed, a farmer will always be able to sell some hogs every month of the year. I have tried every breed of hogs there is and I find the most profitable hog a farmer can raise is the Poland China from a high breeding blood line. They are thrifty and prolific. The farmers have objected to the Poland China hogs on account of the fact they have only three or four pigs, and there are still a great many of that kind in Alabama."

"I carry 30 brood sows and six boars and only have one Alabama hog in my herd. I have a permanent pasture for my hogs to run in. Thirty days before they farrow they are brought into clean patches and pigs are developed before they are born. By this method we averaged 8.1 pigs per sow per litter in 1938. Of course, as I have stated, it takes care to make money out of hogs. But I do not believe anyone has ever made a success without care and work."

"Every farmer should produce enough feed to carry his hogs, cattle, sheep, chickens and turkeys. To do this he must plant his corn the proper way on the upland. There are so many farmers who still stick to the same old method (planting peas, beans, and soybeans on the same row with their corn) but I found out years ago that these will injure the corn eight to fifteen percent. A good method that we use is: Plant four rows of corn and one of peas or beans. Plant them in 42 inch rows—this will give them a seven foot space between the rows of corn."

Felt hats wear longer and look better when they are brushed regularly along the grain of the felt and with a brush rather than a whisk broom.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

A 50-bushel per acre corn crop takes 75 pounds of nitrogen from the soil, but an acre of clover or alfalfa puts about 100 pounds back into the soil.

George Washington's visit to the wilderness west of the Allegheny Mountains did not disclose to him many corn fields, but he must have had a prophetic vision of years to come when he wrote, "My countrymen are too much used to corn blades and corn shucks; and have too little knowledge of the profit of grass land."

Most people who seed a thin lawn heavily at this time of year in an effort to achieve a lush growth might more profitably spend their money for fertilizer, according to W. C. Pelton, U-T Extension horticulturist. Soil that is not fertile enough to support the plants already on it certainly can't support new seedlings.

A new apple spray for controlling codling moth, known as the "tank-mix nicotine-bentonite spray" has been developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Grazing animals prefer grass that grows on fertile soil. Pullets that are going into production generally lay small eggs.

After only 100 years of extensive cultivation we have either destroyed, seriously damaged or threatened with destruction an area equal to all land from which we normally harvest crops.

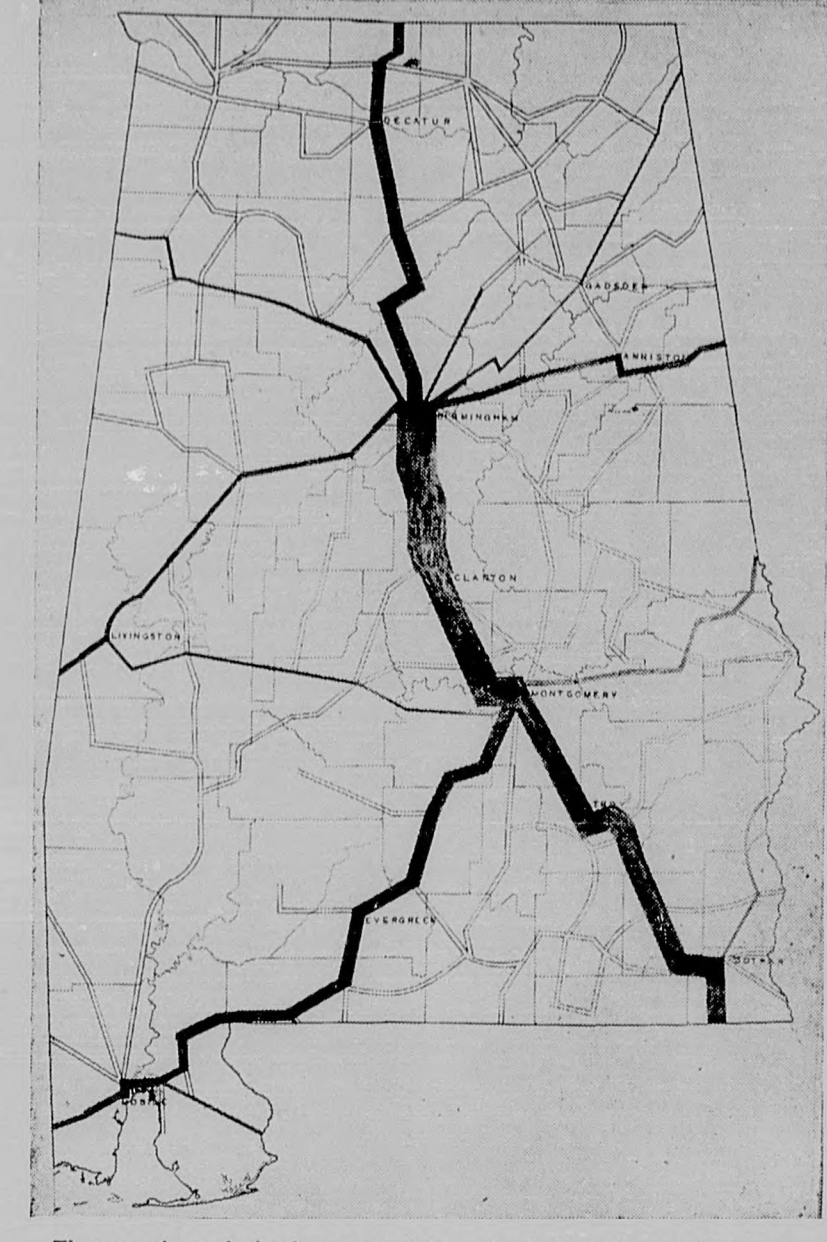
It is estimated that about 280 to 290 million acres are required to feed America. This varies relatively little from prosperity to depression aside from changes due to population.

About 18 per cent of all the farms in the United States are under 20 acres in area, but these include only about one per cent of the total farm area.

In the last 100 years the production per worker engaged in agriculture in this country has increased threefold.

The Soil Conservation Service estimates the erosion loss to America at 400 million dollars per year.

A show bag makes a handy container for such sewing supplies as yarn, string, tape, spools of thread, ribbon, elastic.



The map above shows the extent of travel by fruit and vegetable trucks over Alabama highways. It will be noticed that heaviest travel is between Dothan and Birmingham, and that amount of fruits and vegetable haulings increases considerably around Clanton, where many of these crops are produced.

EDUCATION NEEDS LISTED BY COLLINS

(Continued from page 1)

than for transportation of school children. As roads have improved, local school authorities have eliminated the costly and inefficient one- and two-teacher schools at the rate of 150 annually. Alabama has been pronounced as having one of the most economical school systems in the nation by a member of the recent national committee studying local school units. The educational overhead cost in the State is among the lowest in the nation.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the desirability of good teachers. The instruction program is the most important thing in the school system. We must have good teaching but, to have it, teachers must be adequately remunerated. The records show that great progress has been made in Alabama in teacher training. More than three-fourths of the white high school teachers of the State have four years of college training and the elementary school teachers of the State have improved their training more rapidly during the past four years than during any other time in the history of the State.

The records will show that Alabama teachers are not adequately remunerated. Although increased attendance has made it necessary to employ approximately 2,000 more teachers today than in 1930, the total amount paid in teachers' salaries today is less than the amount paid in 1930. The records will show that the average monthly salary for white teachers, calculated on a twelve months basis, is only \$85. In thirty-two counties, the salary for white teachers is \$80 or less. The monthly salary for Negro teachers for the entire State, calculated on the same basis, is \$32. Alabama convict guards receive better salaries than Alabama teachers.

The request of an additional \$4,000,000 for the public, elementary and high schools is a timid one. The present appropriation for a seven months term was made in 1935 on a depression basis and has not been increased since then. The law contemplated the need for additional funds as attendance in the schools increased, as teachers improved their training and experience status, as transportation and capital outlay needs grew.

The educational needs of the State increased \$800,000 annually during the first four years of operation of the Minimum Program Law. Alabama, therefore, lacks \$2,000,000 annually of having sufficient funds to provide for the seven months' term.

Improved Marketing Facilities For South's Fruit, Vegetable Crops Sought by Economists

STATING that a survey shows there has been a 31 per cent increase in fruit and vegetable production since 1931 in six Southeastern states, B. T. Inman, associate agricultural economist at Auburn, has announced that a comprehensive study looking toward the development of improved marketing facilities for the South's produce is being made.

In releasing first data relative to the study which is being undertaken by the agricultural economics department of the State Experiment Station, Inman pointed out that a large part of the fruits and vegetables is now being supplied by Alabama and neighboring Georgia.

Only 25 per cent of the produce sold in 1931 on the New York and Philadelphia markets came from the Southeast, the study indicates. However, in 1938 nearly one-third of the fruits and vegetables sold on these two big markets was raised in this section.

Continuing in his summary of results of the study, Inman said: "All of this increased production of perishables and a larger part of the tonnage formerly handled by rail now goes by motor truck to nearby and distant markets. Much of it is bought at the farms by itinerant truckers at a price that frequently does not conform to market conditions. Federal and State economists agreed, in discussing the study, that in the interest of producers, consumers, transportation agencies and the trade there is need for the development of a system of well-planned markets at key points in the Southeast where farmers, truckers and other buyers can meet on common ground."

The proposed development of markets is a part of the answer of Federal and State specialists to problems which have arisen with (1) the decline in rail transportation of perishables, (2) the increased use of the motor truck, and (3) the rapid increase in production in this area.

The proposed markets would be concentration points to which farmers from surrounding areas would haul produce for sale to buyers who would re-distribute the food by rail, truck, or boat to nearby and distant markets.

Three important factors that are considered in locating concentration markets are: (1) present and future production of fruits and vegetables in the area; (2) access to transportation routes, and (3) nearness to consuming centers. Markets located in producing areas will tend to be seasonal in nature while those near large centers of population or on the principal transportation routes will tend to develop a more permanent business, believes Mr. Inman.

First step in the cooperative study being made by Federal and State agencies is a detailed survey of existing markets, production areas, highways and railroads converging upon logical concentration points as related to distribution needs. Markets would be proposed at these points to provide competitive outlets for growers, make it easier for truckmen to buy perishables, make possible the assembling of large enough quantities to ship in carlots by rail, attract large volume buyers, and facilitate standardization, grading, packing, market information and sales promotion.

These concentration markets, explained Mr. Inman, should provide outlets for produce which are unwilling to turn to the truck type of farming until they know of a satisfactory outlet.

"Data obtained from the loadometer count of the State Highway Department of 1,500 truckloads of fruits and vegetables give an interesting picture of the movement of these products over Alabama highways," said Mr. Inman. These data show that approximately 80 per cent of the fruit and vegetable trucks which obtained their loads in the State also delivered them in Alabama, he explained. In addition, about 66 per cent of trucks bringing such produce into the State delivered their loads within the State. A considerable volume, therefore, of fruits and vegetables pass through the State in going on to more distant markets.

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Income of \$600 Seems To Be Enough

Many farm families that have \$600 in cash after paying all farm operating expenses for the year manage to meet living expenses and to get ahead financially, as well, according to the Consumer's Purchase Study of the Bureau of Home Economics.

This amount seems to be the dividing line between deficit and savings. When net money income passes this point, many families begin to make payments on the farm mortgage or other debts, or they are able to invest a little, usually in the farm business.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics officials report that the number of milk cows is the increase.

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FOR
FORTY-TWO YEARS
COFFEE COUNTY'S
LEADING NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 43

THE ELBA CLIPPER

ELBA, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1939

NUMBER 6

Attend the School Mass Meeting Friday Night

Patrons To Hear Plans For Securing A New Building By Consolidating Systems

Every patron of the Elba school and every man and woman interested in the school system and the welfare of the boys and girls of the city and the entire community served by the schools of Elba are invited and urged to be present at the mass meeting in the high school auditorium tomorrow night, Friday, July 14.

The mass meeting was called by the City Board of Education for further consideration of the plan being advocated for consolidating the city school system with the county system. The city board members expressed a desire to learn the wishes of the patrons and citizens and a mass meeting was decided upon as the best medium through which to ascertain sentiment of the people.

The City Board has been informed that Dr. R. L. Johns, director of Administration and Finance of the State Department of Education, has been invited to attend the meeting and has accepted the invitation. Dr. Johns is well informed on the administration of the school affairs, and will explain in detail all phases of the situation. He spoke to school and city officials at a meeting two weeks ago in the city hall. He will be prepared to answer all questions that might be asked about the plan of consolidation and the administrative details when the system is combined. Members of the County Board of Education and County Superintendent A. C. Dunaway have also been invited to attend the meeting.

As was outlined in an article in the Clipper on June 29, it is possible for Elba to secure a brand new grammar school building costing thirty or thirty-five thousand dollars without any additional burden to the city of Elba or her people. However, it will be necessary for the city school system to be placed under supervision of the county board of education.

The building now in use is in such bad condition that it is a menace to the health and life of boys and girls who attend school sessions there. According to information we have, it is impossible for the city to construct a new building. There is outstanding now a debt of \$8,000 (payable \$1,000 per year for the next nine years) and revenue from a special gasoline tax and also the three-mill district tax are pledged for the debt. Officials of the city as well as the local school board are agreed that a new building is out of the question so far as they are concerned.

The whole matter will be brought before the meeting Friday night at eight o'clock, and every one will be given the opportunity of expressing an opinion. Those who are sponsoring the movement want patrons and citizens generally to hear the matter discussed fully—both the disadvantages and advantages.

Make your plans now to attend the meeting. This is one of the most vital questions that has come before the people in many years. The future of the boys and girls of Elba is at stake and it is the duty of every patron and citizen to take action. Tell all your neighbors about the meeting and urge them to attend with you. The time is Friday night, eight o'clock, at the high school auditorium.

Dr. and Mrs. Joe Bancroft and little son and Billy Rich of Birmingham were guests Sunday and Monday of Mrs. R. L. Cooper and Mrs. Walker Bancroft.

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FOUR 4-H CLUB MEMBERS IN CAMP AT AUBURN THIS WEEK

Four 4-H Club members, two boys and two girls, are in Auburn at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute this week attending the annual State 4-H leadership camp as representatives from Coffee County.

Those attending the camp are Mary Willoughby, president of the Coffee County Council, of the New Hope Club; Ben Young, vice-president of the Council, of the Curta Club, and Latane Bryan, reporter of the Pine Level Club.

There have been 12 loans made during the past week to the following boys: Monroe Leverett, A. Grant, Paul Smart, Amos Smith, Hayley Bryan, Jerome Lambert, Harold Dwyer, L. V. Miles, Carol Anderson and W. D. Anderson.

This project is developing widespread interest in the production of better hogs among the farmers of Coffee County.

As a result of this project, the livestock directors have decided to sponsor a purchased loan project in the county with the objective of placing a good boar in reach of every farm in the county and to get rid of all scrub and grade boars. Seven district meetings of the directors were held on this project from July 3 through July 6.

JOHNSON-ATKINS MARRIAGE SOLEMNIZED SATURDAY

A marriage of interest during the past week was that of Miss Laura Johnson of Elba and Mr. Gene Atkins of Auburn, which was solemnized at an impressive ceremony performed by Rev. J. A. Timmerman, pastor of the Baptist Church, in his home Saturday afternoon, July 8.

The bride was becomingly fashioned in a white crepe gown with which she wore many and white accessories. Her flowers were a corsage of gardenias.

She is the lovely daughter of Mrs. G. T. Johnson and enjoys girl carried food, including canned fruits and vegetables, chicken, bread, etc.

We arrived at Sunnyside about twelve-thirty. We prepared an early supper and afterwards those who cared to went swimming. After we went back to the cabins in the lights went out and in spite of being in the dark and being scared, we had lots of fun.

On Friday, July 7th, we went to Panama City and went boating. We enjoyed it very much. We went swimming and some of the boys played basketball.

There were three cabins in which we stayed. Those staying in cabin No. 1 were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Beale Jacobs, Huey Kelley, Pete Flynn, Bufford Owens, Ludwick Miller, and Mrs. J. M. Rowe, who had charge of arrangements.

Two members were elected to the City School Board by the City Council at a regular adjourned meeting held last Wednesday night. The new members of the board are Dr. W. R. Crook and F. A. Parrie.

These members will succeed J. M. Bonneau and D. B. Perdue, whose terms of office expired some time ago.

ANNUAL SINGING TO BE HELD AT BRADSHAW

The annual home-coming and memorial singing will be held at Bradshaw next Saturday, July 15. This is one of the oldest annual singings in the county, formerly known as the Archer sing, and large crowds always attend. Singers and visitors are invited.

FIFTY-FIVE NEW NAMES ADDED TO VOTERS' LIST

Fifty-five names were added to the list of voters of the county by the board of registrars in a five-day session which closed last Friday. Half of the time was spent in the courthouse in Enterprise and half in the Elba courthouse.

In looking over the record it was seen that more were registered in Elba Sunday for their annual enrollment. They will go to Camp Forrest, about 20 miles from Hattiesburg, Miss. The battery will make the trip by motor bus, except to return to Elba by the end of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Prescott spent several days last week in Atmore, guests of relatives.

ELBA BANK MAKES LOAN OF \$500 TO FIF PROJECTS

Plans have been made to carry 150 boys and girls to the National Forest, open pond camp which is located in Covington County for a three-day camp during the latter part of this month. More than this number of 4-H Club members have sent in cards stating that they want to attend the camp. However, it is impossible to find a camp large enough to accommodate a larger group.

The 34 local leaders of the clubs have been invited to attend the camp to assist the agents in organizing and directing a program of recreation. The county health department nurse and county realtor director are also planning to attend the camp. The program for the three days will include setting up camp, outdoor and indoor games, swimming, fishing, singing, nature study, health and devotionals.

Objectives for this type of camp are:

1. To encourage rural boys and girls in taking part in the clean mind and body.

2. To develop a wider and closer association among the members.

3. To develop the spirit of team work and "give and take".

4. To develop health in both mind and body.

5. To develop an interest in the study of nature.

6. To develop leadership among the boys and girls.

MR. J. F. BRADLEY PASSES AFTER A SHORT ILLNESS

Mr. Joseph Franklin Bradley, age 54 years, widely known community leader of Cotton's Mill community, passed away at his home early last Thursday morning following a native of Coffee County, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bradley. He was a devoted family man and is deeply grieved at his passing.

Surviving are his wife and seven children: Mrs. Pearl Calhoun, Parrish, Miss Mary Frances Bradley, Miss Beale Bradley, Miss Virginia Bradley, Mrs. Pearl Calhoun, Dan and Sam Bradley. He also leaves three sisters, Mrs. Mollie Ammons, Mrs. Pearl Calhoun, Mrs. Katie Smith, three brothers, Messrs. John, Nathan and Sam Bradley, and many other relatives.

Funeral services were held at 2 p. m. Friday with Rev. B. F. Pierce officiating. Burial was in the church cemetery. Pallbearers were Messrs. J. M. Rowe, Jacobs, Huey Kelley, Pete Flynn, Bufford Owens, Ludwick Miller, and Mrs. J. M. Rowe, who had charge of arrangements.

THE TABLE where the delicious menu was served was laid with a cut-work cloth and centered with a low bowl of watermelon red crepe myrtle.

Guests invited for this delightful occasion were: the honorees, Mrs. Byrum and Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bryan, Mr. J. C. Simmons of Brooklynn, N. Y., Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Ringford, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rowe, Charles Lewis Rowe, Miss Nettie Flournoy, Mrs. W. H. Coon, Mrs. Betty Rowe, Miss Zedie Rowe, Billy Byrum, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Garrett and Miss Jeannette Garrett.

Those present for this meeting were Miss Mabel Brunson, Mrs. R. L. Martin, Mrs. J. W. Kendrick, Mrs. T. B. Bryan, Miss Elsie Sellers, Mrs. Carrie Vaughn, Mrs. Mary Alice Mays, Miss Hazel Busby and the hostess, Miss Maddox.

MISS LUCILLE MADDOX ENTERTAINS GROUP—

Miss Lucille Maddox entertained the Business Women's Circle of the Baptist Missionary Union at a chicken supper on Monday evening, July third.

Those present for this meeting were Miss Mabel Brunson, Mrs. R. L. Martin, Mrs. J. W. Kendrick, Mrs. T. B. Bryan, Miss Elsie Sellers, Mrs. Carrie Vaughn, Mrs. Mary Alice Mays, Miss Hazel Busby and the hostess, Miss Maddox.

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4-H CLUB BOYS AND GIRLS PLAN JOINT COUNTY CAMP

The greatest recreational feature of 4-H Club work which Coffee County boys and girls will enjoy this summer is a three-day camp which has been planned jointly by J. E. Washington, assistant county agent, and Miss Mamie B. Mathews, home demonstration agent.

Plans have been made to carry 150 boys and girls to the National Forest, open pond camp which is located in Covington County for a three-day camp during the latter part of this month. More than this number of 4-H Club members have sent in cards stating that they want to attend the camp. However, it is impossible to find a camp large enough to accommodate a larger group.

The 34 local leaders of the clubs have been invited to attend the camp to assist the agents in organizing and directing a program of recreation. The county health department nurse and county realtor director are also planning to attend the camp. The program for the three days will include setting up camp, outdoor and indoor games, swimming, fishing, singing, nature study, health and devotionals.

Objectives for this type of camp are:

1. To encourage rural boys and girls in taking part in the clean mind and body.

2. To develop a wider and closer association among the members.

3. To develop the spirit of team work and "give and take".

4. To develop health in both mind and body.

5. To develop an interest in the study of nature.

6. To develop leadership among the boys and girls.

MR. J. F. BRADLEY PASSES AFTER A SHORT ILLNESS

Mr. Joseph Franklin Bradley, age 54 years, widely known community leader of Cotton's Mill community, passed away at his home early last Thursday morning following a native of Coffee County, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bradley. He was a devoted family man and is deeply grieved at his passing.

Surviving are his wife and seven children: Mrs. Pearl Calhoun, Parrish, Miss Mary Frances Bradley, Miss Beale Bradley, Miss Virginia Bradley, Mrs. Pearl Calhoun, Dan and Sam Bradley. He also leaves three sisters, Mrs. Mollie Ammons, Mrs. Pearl Calhoun, Mrs. Katie Smith, three brothers, Messrs. John, Nathan and Sam Bradley, and many other relatives.

Funeral services were held at 2 p. m. Friday with Rev. B. F. Pierce officiating. Burial was in the church cemetery. Pallbearers were Messrs. J. M. Rowe, Jacobs, Huey Kelley, Pete Flynn, Bufford Owens, Ludwick Miller, and Mrs. J. M. Rowe, who had charge of arrangements.

THE TABLE where the delicious menu was served was laid with a cut-work cloth and centered with a low bowl of watermelon red crepe myrtle.

Guests invited for this delightful occasion were: the honorees, Mrs. Byrum and Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bryan, Mr. J. C. Simmons of Brooklynn, N. Y., Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Ringford, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rowe, Charles Lewis Rowe, Miss Nettie Flournoy, Mrs. W. H. Coon, Mrs. Betty Rowe, Miss Zedie Rowe, Billy Byrum, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Garrett and Miss Jeannette Garrett.

Those present for this meeting were Miss Mabel Brunson, Mrs. R. L. Martin, Mrs. J. W. Kendrick, Mrs. T. B. Bryan, Miss Elsie Sellers, Mrs. Carrie Vaughn, Mrs. Mary Alice Mays, Miss Hazel Busby and the hostess, Miss Maddox.

MISS LUCILLE MADDOX ENTERTAINS GROUP—

Miss Lucille Maddox entertained the Business Women's Circle of the Baptist Missionary Union at a chicken supper on Monday evening, July third.

Those present for this meeting were Miss Mabel Brunson, Mrs. R. L. Martin, Mrs. J. W. Kendrick, Mrs. T. B. Bryan, Miss Elsie Sellers, Mrs. Carrie Vaughn, Mrs. Mary Alice Mays, Miss Hazel Busby and the hostess, Miss Maddox.

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Coffee Farmers Inspect Black Belt Cattle Farms; Will Purchase Pure Breds

FOLLOW-UP TOUR TO NEW YORK OFFERED BY PRESS

The executive committee of the Alabama Press Association has decided to operate another special train tour to the New York World Fair leaving Montgomery and Birmingham, Sunday, August 13.

This trip is planned to accommodate the many who were unable to leave in June and who are anxious to enjoy the special outstanding program of entertainment and sightseeing arranged in the press tour. The price will be \$71.75, and will include the major attractions of the first trip, with the exception of the banquet and hotel in Washington, and a few other special features that have been replaced with enjoyable events in New York and the World's Fair. The trip will be seven days and return on Saturday night, August 19. Four nights of gay entertainment in New York's smartest night clubs and "Bully Rose Aqueduct" at the Fair will be the highlights of the trip.

You may make reservations with The Clipper now. This is more than an excursion—it's a deluxe vacation with everything planned in advance—really a wonderful vacation.

Curly—John B. Johnson and Roy Bullard.

Busin—J. D. Cain.

Mr. Sam Reeves of Dumas, Ala., Mr. M. Stroud of the Farm Security Administration, Baxter Bryan, cashier of Elba Exchange Bank, and W. L. Walsh accompanied the above group.

Several of the communities represented plan to buy pure bred bulls cooperatively. Some individuals plan to buy hatters as well as some young bull calves.

A reel of motion pictures was made of the things of interest seen on the trip and will be shown in the various evening classes in the near future.

A second trip will be made at an early date to actually select and buy the best and dairy cattle and also the beef and dairy cattle who did not get to go on the first trip plan to make the second trip.

PREACHING AT PLEASANT RIDGE SUNDAY